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The Trouble With Bibliographies: Where Is Mezhev When You Need Him?

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The Trouble With Bibliographies: Where Is Mezhov When You Need Him?

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This is a review of twelve bibliographies that reflect the holdings of the Russian collection in Hamilton Library at the University of Hawaii focusing on Siberia, the Soviet/Russian Far East, and Russia in Asia and the Pacific, especially Russians in China. The chosen titles represent a mixture of the great, the average, and not-so-good that the author has used over the past four decades. While there is a question about the usefulness of bibliographies in this digital age, most of the old standards should still play a role in academic scholarship.

KEYWORDS *Bibliography, Pacific Rim, Russia in Asia, Russian Far East, Russians in China, Siberia*

There is such joy in going to the reference stacks and picking up a reliable bibliography in order to begin work on an unfamiliar subject, to answer a question, or to direct a scholar to sources unknown and/or forgotten.

The purpose of a bibliography is to control the literature about a topic, an area, or a person. Bibliographies, however, are never complete. In a sense, they are like sitting ducks, since it is so easy to spot the inconsistencies. Do compilers send their works to be critiqued? If so, they must get into the hands of people who do not ask the right questions, as is often reflected in the reviews. Bibliographies are viewed as ready reference, but

I would like to extend my deep appreciation to Brad Schaffner (Harvard) and Greg Ference (Salisbury University in Maryland) for extensive editing of an earlier version; additionally, John J. Stephan (Emeritus UH History) and Amir Khisamutdinov (Vladivostok historian) for comments and corrections; and Ross Christensen (UH Humanities Librarian) for thoughtful discussions on the role of bibliographies in the digital age.

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in fact, they should be treated like a novel that the user sits down and reads, leading to the discovery of materials never before considered.

A good bibliography is a pleasure, like a solid, dependable friend with perhaps a few flaws that one is willing to overlook. Each is unique, like an individual. The user needs to become acquainted with it in order to become familiar with its organization, scope, and deficiencies. Another sign of a good bibliography is a low rate of errors. Many excellent bibliographies share an arrangement by subject and inadequate indexes, neither of which make them useful for ready reference. The most successful ones have attempted to see everything *de visu*; this raises their usefulness.

A bibliography can be a massive and complex undertaking. The more citations collected, the more information found. Every bibliography is limited in coverage either by the compiler and/or the materials available to the compiler. Does the bibliography cover the materials that it says it will? Attention to detail is crucial. The user needs to rely on the information provided. The area of periodical publications (journals/magazines and newspapers) contains the greatest errors and problems. Cross references could help in easing some of the usage problems, but many compilers seem averse to considering this device. Many compilers limit themselves to one or two library collections, but the best have worked many years and traveled to as many locations as possible. The concept of entry is lacking; this is true especially for edited or institutional publications.

This review is not comprehensive, but rather a mixture of bibliographies. Some are frequently used, others are new, and a few are less than adequate. The Russian collection at the University of Hawaii (UH) has been very specialized, focusing on Siberia, the Soviet/Russian Far East, Russia in Asia and the Pacific, and especially Russians in China. The titles are divided into categories that this author created, making them very subjective. Some readers may find my comments arbitrary and contradictory, especially regarding indexing and periodicals. There are many types of indexes; one type may work well for a particular work and not be successful in another. The term *periodical* is usually used to include journals, annuals, serials, magazines—anything that comes out with some frequency. The reader will note in descriptions below that compilers use various terms. Newspapers are usually a separate category.

THE GOLD STANDARD

This group of bibliographies consists of the best and most reliable works, even though every bibliography contains numerous quirks.

V. I. Mezhev, *Sibirskaiia bibliografiia: ukazatel' knig i statei o Sibiri na russkom iazykie i odniekh tol'ko knig na inostrannykh iazykakh za ves period knigopechataniia* [Siberian bibliography: handbook of books and

articles about Siberia in Russian. . .] (St. Petersburg: I. M. Sibiriakov, 1891–1892), 3 vols.

Reprinted in 1963 by Kraus Reprint, Ltd., in their series Kraus Slavonic Reference Series, Series II, vol. 3. Kraus used the title page for a 1903 printing in volumes 1 and 2, but the title page for the original 1892 edition for volume 3. It lists 25,250 entries with WorldCat¹ showing 19 holdings for the original edition, 14 for the 1903, and 39 for the reprint edition.

Vladimir Izmailovich Mezhev (1830–1894) worked at the Imperial Public Library in St. Petersburg from 1851–1866, where he produced over twenty-five bibliographies with the help of two close assistants. His bibliographies seldom disappoint.

I. M. Sibiriakov² financed this work covering 300 years of Siberian history. It starts with the earliest chronicles and laws, covers history, geography including voyages and expeditions, ethnography, statistics, and scientific works. Not only Russian, but Western-language materials are included, with the most numerous being in French and German. In the introduction Mezhev describes previous attempts to produce a bibliography of Siberia, and thanks colleagues at Tomsk University, to whom he dedicates this bibliography.

Problem areas for Mezhev include: (1) the territory of Siberia, where he lists the exact areas covered; (2) native peoples who may span European and Asian Russia; (3) biographies, although it is difficult to locate every one; (4) voyages and polar expeditions, only those that touch Siberian shores, (5) the gold industry, concerning Siberia only; and (6) relations with China, with only items on trade between Siberia and China. At the same time, Mezhev was working on his *Bibliografiia Azii* [Bibliography of Asia] (St. Petersburg: Tip. Bezobrazova, 1891–1894), 2 vols., as a complement to the Siberian volumes. While reviews were favorable, one critic attacked him for 19 mistakes and 168 omissions.³

The work contains a fairly good dictionary index, which includes names, places, and subjects. However, the subjects often contain a long list of numbers, making it better to turn to the likely section and read it.

Why did Mezhev create such a successful, thorough, and dependable bibliography of publications about Siberia? Among the reasons are that the Imperial Public Library received a depository copy of everything published in the Russian Empire, he worked with a reliable staff, and printed sources were not as numerous at that time. It would be seventy years before the bibliographers at the Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia nauchno-tekhnicheskaiia biblioteka (GPNTB) in Novosibirsk would begin to revive Mezhev's attempt at systematic coverage of publications about Siberia and the Soviet Far East.⁴

For this essay I did not review Mezhev's work for errors it surely contains. Instead, it remains an idealized reference to which others should aspire.

Z. N. Matveev, *Chto chitat' o Dal'ne-vostochnoi oblasti: opyt sistematicheskogo ukazatel'ia literatury, klassifitsirovan po mezhdunarodnoi destatichnoi sisteme* [What to read about the Far East] (Vladivostok: Aktsionernoe obshchestvo Knizhnoe delo, 1925), 248 pp.

3,973 entries with a print run of 1,500 copies with WorldCat indicating 4 holdings.

This bibliography evokes sadness. Zotik Nikolaevich Matveev (1889–1938),⁵ a prominent historian, Orientalist, library director, and bibliographer, became a victim of the Stalinist purges. If his life had not been cut short, how many more bibliographies might he have published? In addition, if he had not worked during the increasingly suspicious and terrifying years of Stalin's reign, this bibliography surely could have listed twice as many entries.⁶

In his introduction Matveev alludes to the difficulties of working in the Soviet Far East, and states that basically his bibliography will only cover materials held in Vladivostok. Additionally, the only previous attempt at a Far Eastern bibliography was F. F. Busse's *Ukazatel' literatury ob Amurskom krae* [Handbook of literature about the Amur region] (1882, with 1,417 entries), which Matveev noted for its rarity, with only three or four known copies in Vladivostok.⁷

As the subtitle indicates, the international decimal system arranges the items into sections on bibliography, periodicals, general works, religion, economics, geography, ethnography, art, literature, history, the sciences (medicine, flora, fauna, engineering, agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing), with a final part on the Kitaiskaia Vostochnaia zheleznaiia doroga (KVzhd) [Chinese Eastern Railway (CER)]. In addition to covering the Far Eastern region, Mateev includes the Buriat-Mongolian Republic with its close ties to Zabaikal and the KVzhd, as well as to Primor'e. Almost all the items listed can be found in the central libraries in Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Blagoveshchensk, Chita, in the local library branches of the Russian Geographical Society, and in the Fundamental Library of the Gosudarstvennyi dal'nevostochnyi universitet (GDVU) [State Far Eastern University]. However, Matveev says he consulted only libraries in Vladivostok to compile this bibliography.

The bibliographical information does not provide pagination or publishers for monographs. However, the same holds true for Mezhev. Occasionally annotations appear, especially when a work is considered good (no. 672); sometimes he provides for contents of multi-volume works; and at times reviews are listed. In general, newspaper articles are excluded. The alphabetical index covers authors and titles of books without authors; names that appear in content listings are also in the index. There could be more mistakes than this one: under Nevel'skoi the only reference is to no. 3251, but he

also is the author of no. 3250. The work does not handle well the names of authors. Perhaps they were recorded as they appeared in their publications with examples like Tolmachev, I. (no. 1884), Tolmachev (no. 1885), and Tolmachev, I. P. (no. 1886), all of whom are the same person. This brings to mind what one sees so often in present-day computer catalogs.

The publications of the explorer and ethnographer Vladimir Klavdievich Arsen'ev (1872–1930) and the geologist Eduard Eduardovich Anert (1866–1946) constitute the largest number of citations, reflecting the leading role they played in Vladivostok and their contributions to knowledge about Primor'e.

The subject arrangement in bibliographies always evokes issues, for example:

- Serials listed in the General section also appear in other sections, and can be found one issue at a time (nos. 180, 181, 199, 203).
- The General section contains Arsen'ev's work on the Chinese in the Ussuri (no. 176), but it does not appear under Ethnography or Geography.
- Many geographical entries appear in the General section but not under Geography. Item 213, on the economic situation in Kamchatka, is found in the General section but not in the Economy one.
- Most of the items in the General section would be better off elsewhere.
- Item 1886, listed in the section Useful Resources and Mining, should sit next to its preliminary report in the Geography Section (no. 3608).

Other examples underline further problems:

- Periodicals are haphazardly listed, with bibliographic descriptions almost non-existent.
- Item 260, "Sakhalin: sbornik statei" [Sakhalin: collection of articles], 1912, and no. 261 (same title) is issue 3, 1913. Where is issue 2? Was it ever published?
- Item 282, *Trudy Amurskoi ekspeditsii* [Proceedings of the Amur Expedition], consists of 40 volumes. That is all the bibliographic information given for such an important work. One can then find nos. 330, 331, 582 (Grave, Golovachev and Pesotskii) of the *Trudy* listed separately. A full set exists in the library of today's Obshchestvo izucheniia Amurskogo kraia [Society for the Study of the Amur Region] (formerly the Primor'e Section of the Russian Geographical Society), which Matveev did not describe. UH copies of Grave and Pesotskii have the word *sekretno* [secret] printed on the title page; did the copies Matveev use? This designation suggests that the set had military importance.
- Some topics remain "hidden." The sections Statistics and Population, Labor Question, Nationality Traders, and Ethnography hold many citations on

the Chinese and Korean minorities. A sub-heading could have brought the references together—pointing out that a subject index is really needed.

It is hard to ascertain why some items are not found in this bibliography. It may have been self- or government-imposed censorship. Among the missing pre-revolutionary publications are Tsarevich Nicholas' *Puteshestvie na Vostok* [Voyage to the East] (St. Petersburg: Tip. Brokgauza v Leipsig, 1893–1897), 6 vols., with many chapters in vol. 6 on the Far East and Siberia; the multi-volume and richly illustrated text (with a beautifully embossed red and gold cover) *Zhivopisnaia Rossiia...* [Picturesque Russia] (St. Petersburg: Izd. Vol'f, 1879–1901), of which one volume is devoted to the Far East,⁸ while item 1323 lists only vol. 1 of the *Izvestiia Vostochnogo Instituta* [News of the Eastern Institute] (Vladivostok, n.d.), of which Matveev was library director. By 1922, the Soviets had shut it down. Even if he could not list all the numerous monographs in the *Izvestiia* series, he might have at least given the bibliographic history: 1900–1916, 61 vols.⁹

A glaring post-1917 omission concerns the Nikolaevsk incident. UH collected a large amount of material on this subject for Ella Lury Wiswell,¹⁰ founder of the University of Hawaii's Russian language program and a native of Nikolaevsk, who translated two books from Russian on this subject: A. IA. Gutman's *Gibel' Nikolaevsk-na-Amure* [The destruction of Nikolaevsk-on-the-Amur] (Berlin: Ekonomist, 1924) and K. A. Emelianov's *Liudi v adu* [People in hell] (Vladivostok: VGUES, 2004).¹¹ Gutman's work may not have found its way to Vladivostok, but Zotik's own father, reporting for Russian papers printed in Tokyo, published about the Nikolaevsk incident. Ech (no. 3416) and Aussem (no. 3331) are listed. On the other hand, Matveev does list several items on the “bloody” Japanese intervention in the Far East.

Supplement 1 covers the KVzhd and Northern Manchuria. It lists 79 entries published not only in Harbin and Shanghai, but also in Moscow, Petrograd, Odessa, and Vladivostok. Their inclusion demonstrates that the connections of Primor'e to the Russian émigré community in China provided an opportunity for scholars and libraries to exchange materials. The main bibliography contains Harbin (nos. 243, 1001–2, 1235, 2716, 3402, 3375) and Shanghai (no. 884) publications throughout. The work lists the Harbin journal *Vestnik Azii* [Journal on Asia] (no. 76) with many of its articles having separate entries. In addition, articles from *Vestnik Man'chzhurii* [Journal on Manchuria] (no. 544) are scattered all over, but it does not appear in the serial list.

M. S. Tiunin, *Ukazatel' periodicheskikh i povremennykh izdani, vykhodivshikh v g. Kharbine na russkom i dr. evropeiskikh iazykakh po 1-oe ianvaria 1927 goda* [Index of periodical publications published in Harbin in Russian and other European languages through January

1, 1927], Trudy OIMKa, Bibliografiia Man'chzhurii, 1 (Harbin, 1927), 41 pp.; and *Ukazatel' periodicheskoi pechati g. Kharbina, vykhodivshei na russkom i dr. evropeiskikh iazykakh: izdaniia vysbedshie s 1 ianvaria 1927 goda po 31-oe dekabria 1935 goda* [Index of periodical publications published in Harbin in Russian and other European languages from January 1, 1927 through December 31, 1935] (Harbin: Ekonomicheskoe biuro Kharbinskogo upravleniia Gos. zheleznikh dorog, 1936), 83 pp.

The 1927 index lists 157 journals and 151 newspapers, while the 1936 one records 918 journals and newspapers. WorldCat shows that only the University of Washington (UW) holds both 1927 and 1936; the *Slavic Cyrillic Union Catalog* shows Hoover Institution having only 1927, but it also owns 1936; while the Library of Congress's *National Union Catalog* did not list Tiunin. Bakich's bibliography shows the Museum of Russian Culture in San Francisco holding 1927, and Russkii zagranichnyi istoricheskii arkhiv (RZIA) in Prague (see note 17) and UW having 1936. Both volumes are at UH.

Mikhail Semenovich Tiunin (1865 – after 1945), an agronomist by education, arrived in Harbin in 1923, where he received appointment as director of the publishing section of Obshchestvo izuchenii Man'chzhurskogo kraia [Society for the study of the Manchurian Region] (OIMKa), a job he held from 1923 to 1928. He served as an assistant, and then librarian at the Central Library of the Kitaisko-Vostochnaia zheleznaia doroga [Chinese and Eastern Railroad] (KVzhd) from 1925 to 1934. The Soviets arrested and deported Tiunin to the USSR after 1945; his fate remains unknown.¹² His excellent bibliographies are his legacies.

When these compilations were published, they became the definitive lists of Russian periodicals published in China. Tiunin meticulously collected for the Chinese Eastern Railway Library. Many of the bibliographies listed in this review used the 1927 *ukazatel'*; only Bakich used both. These excellent bibliographies contain accurate descriptions of journals and newspapers done to the highest standard.

RESPECTABLE AND USEABLE

Ludmila¹³ Foster, comp., *Bibliografiia russkoi zarubezhnoi literatury, 1918–1968* [Bibliography of Russian émigré literature, 1918–1968] (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1970), 2 vols. Vol. 1: lvii, 681 pp.; vol. 2: pp. 682–1374)

Cost: \$60 at time of publication. Unnumbered entries estimated at 20,000; WorldCat shows 176 holdings.

Reviews: Marc Slonim, *Russian Review* 30, no. 4 (1971): 400–401; and Sergius Yakobson, *SlavicReview* 30, no. 2 (1971): 456–457.

Based on her doctoral dissertation, this compilation is a work well ahead of its time. Only after the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union did the topic of the Russian emigration become part of the national catharsis to recover its history and memory.

Foster intended her work for literary scholars. It lists artistic literature; memoirs; criticism written in Russian and also translated into Russian; individual poems; books reviews; short stories; critical essays; serialized novels; fragments of memoirs; and obituaries. The compiler omitted newspaper articles, translations into other languages, Rossica, and (usually) reprints.

In the introduction Foster boldly states that “Within the scope, the bibliography is intended to be comprehensive,” (ii) although she admits the impossibility of it. Simply, this list contains about 20,000 unnumbered, alphabetically arranged items. It also holds a lot of useful supplementary information: an English and Russian introduction explaining the methodology for compilation; lists of bibliographical sources, journals, collections, and anthologies; a name index; and a genre index (memoirs and criticism, each broken down by subjects, such as theater, Russo-Japanese War, etc.).

Harvard’s various Russian collections comprise the basis of this bibliography, so these items are described *de visu*. All other materials, Foster registered from secondary sources by using printed catalogs and/or entries that émigrés sent after she appealed for help in many émigré newspapers. She uses Russian-language library symbols for Harvard (G), the Parisian Turgenev Library (TB), the New York Public Library (NIP), LC (BK), the Russian Library in Munich (RB),¹⁴ and Helsinki University [Library] (Gel’s).

The reviews by two distinguished Russian émigré scholars endorse this unique achievement. Marc Slonim praises the periodical lists, but notes “quite a few omissions” and a lack of consistency, for example, author birth and death data. He mentions that Foster continues working on a further volume to cover 1968 to 1974; however, this was never published. Sergius Yakobson, then head of the Slavic Division at the Library of Congress (LC), points out that the bibliography has broader scope than the title indicates, including literary criticism, linguistic studies, Russian literary history, folklore, theater, book reviews, and memoirs. He scolds Foster for relying on Harvard’s collection and not making a trip to LC.

This author finds that Foster’s bibliography works well for quick reference. It is a treasure trove of information. However, as Yakobson notes, “to derive full benefit, the more than casual user will have to make some accommodations.”¹⁵ This forces one to take time to read the introduction, and learn what the numbers and numerous abbreviations mean. A symbol codes every entry to the source from whence it came, and a library location

with each entry, categorized with a numbering system from 0 to 8, for example: 1 = novels, 6 = dramatic works, 7 = memoirs, etc. However, with all the lists available, this author does not find one explaining the names used as location sources (Lukashkin, Pletnev, Zhernakov, etc.). These are most likely private libraries.

There are also problems with what was included in this work. Foster corresponded with Anatolii Stefanovich Lukashkin in San Francisco, who was active in the Museum of Russian Culture and, at the time of this compilation, had his large personal library still at his home. This major center of Russian émigré materials should not have been missed. In addition, in the list of bibliographical sources, Foster used a list of Russian periodicals in the Helsinki University Library, but does not record the microfilm of its Slavonic Library catalog.¹⁶ The NUC shows that Harvard did purchase this film. Tiunin's two bibliographies of Russian periodicals published in China are absent. However, at the time of Foster's work, the Hoover Institution was the only US location. Although during the time that Foster was working, it would have been difficult to use, failing to mention Prague's role as a crucial center of Russian émigré publications at the Russkii zagranichnyi istoricheskii arkhiv [Russian Emigré Historical Archive] (RZIA)¹⁷ seems a glaring omission. The publisher prepared the bibliography in camera-ready copy with a most unattractive format, making it hard to read and take note of sub-headings. Finally, it is a major annoyance that the user is continually forced to look up abbreviations in many different lists.

Katalog knig Aziatskogo otdela Kharbinskoi Biblioteki IU.M.zh.d [Catalog of books in the Asian section of the Harbin library of the South Manchurian Railway] = *Ajia Bunko Tosho mokuroku* (Harbin: Kharbinskaia biblioteka Iu. M. zh. d., 1938), xiii, 377 pp.

5,000 entries. WorldCat shows one holding at Berkeley; NUC reports one copy at LC.

Historians at the Heilongjiang Academy of Sciences in Harbin made UH's copy when this author visited them in 1989. It remains one of the few original imprints they possessed after the Cultural Revolution. In 1935, the Central Library of the KVzhd passed to the government of Manchukuo and the Iuzhno-Man'chzhurskaia zheleznaiia doroga (IuMzhd) [South Manchurian Railway]. From it, one receives a good idea of the publications available to the railroad administration. It is unknown whether this library was open to the public or it charged a fee.

The editor¹⁸ in the Japanese, Russian, and English introduction thanks three Japanese and a Mrs. V. A. Ivashkevich¹⁹ as the main contributors, all of whom are staff in the European Section. Next comes an extensive list of

abbreviations, followed by the decimal classification schemes for Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia, and Asia, each in Russian and English.

The organization of the library holdings are as follows: in **Russian**—Harbin (pp. 1–7), Siberia (pp. 8–74), Manchuria and Mongolia (pp. 75–137), Asia (pp. 138–220); in **English and other languages**—Manchuria, Mongolia, Siberia (pp. 221–227), Asia (pp. 228–304). The largest section covers Asia. The aim does not seem to be to provide full bibliographic information in many cases, particularly regarding periodicals. Each Russian-language entry has its title also translated into Japanese, but works in German, French, and English do not. The work contains call numbers for each item, and there is a Russian index labeled *Avtorskii ukazatel'* [author index]. It includes personal names, and corporate or institutional names (Amurskaia ekspeditsiia [Amur Expedition], Vostochnyi institute [Eastern Institute]), but also some titles of periodicals, and books with no authors. A separate author index follows listing works by the foreign-language writers. With all the sections and two indexes, the user remains busy checking in many places.

The library received a steady run of the *Trudy* of the GDVU in Vladivostok, and it possessed a full set of *Kitai i Iaponiia* [China and Japan] (p. 141)—which the Soviets classified as “top secret,” so it could not be microfilmed. Within months of the Soviet Union’s collapse, the microfilm, along with many other titles from the Lenin Library, arrived at UH.

One blooper stands out: pages 11–12 list several volumes of the *Zapiski Vladivostokskogo otdela Gosudarstvennogo russkogo geograficheskogo obshchestva* (*Obshchestva izuchenii Amurskogo kraia*) (OIAK) [Notes of the Vladivostok Branch of the Russian State Geographical Society (Society for the Study of the Amur Region)], but for vol. 5 (22) someone made the error of recording it as belonging to the *Zapiski Obshchestva izuchenii Man'chzhurskogo kraia* [Notes of the Society for the Study of Manchuria], the Harbin sister organization of OIAK.

As might be expected, imprints from Harbin dominate the Russian sections. It is difficult to estimate their total since the items are not numbered, but perhaps 2,000 items may be from that city. Imprints from Shanghai, Peking, and Dairen can also be found in the library, as well as other frequent ones from Prague, Vladivostok, Moscow, Petrograd, Irkutsk, Chita, Yakutsk, and Khabarovsk.

The introduction deceptively refers to the 5,000 entries as books. Each serial piece is listed separately, for example *Izvestiia Iuridicheskogo fakul'teta* [Proceedings of the Law Faculty], on page 2. However, this is not bad in many cases. On pages 21–24 one can find most volumes of the *Trudy Amurskoi ekspeditsii* [Proceedings of the Amur Expedition] listed, but only volumes 10, 11, and 14 of the *Izvestiia Vostochnogo instituta* [Proceedings of the Eastern Institute]. What may look like monographs actually appear as articles with no information given as to their origin; page 156 has one such example.

Between the classification scheme and the indexes, this volume conveys the impression that it is an easy bibliography to use. The bibliographical information seems very complete. However, it suffers many of the same pitfalls as other works in this review. A first edition, or first part of a set, might be in one section, while later editions and parts can be found in other sections. In addition, items on Japan or Korea are scattered in many different sections. It raises the question how the classification scheme was applied, as *narodnye skazki* [folk tales] are listed under Customs and Laws (p. 186) instead of Literature. This bibliography lists only Tiunin's 1927 periodical index, which is curious since he worked for the library and had already published his 1936 index. Another surprise finds Matveev's *Chto chitat'* absent.

A good companion volume to the *Katalog knig. . .* is *Istoriia Man'chzhurii XVII – XX vv.: bibliograficheskii ukazatel'* [History of Manchuria, 17th–20th centuries: bibliographic handbook].²⁰ Undertaken by the staff at Andrei Ivanovich Krushanov's Institut istorii, arkheologii i etnografii narodov Dal'nego Vostoka [Institute on the History, Archaeology, and Ethnography of the Peoples of the Far East] in Vladivostok, they created a surprisingly good bibliography. Amazing for the Soviet era, it incorporates a dictionary index of authors, titles, and subjects. There were 246 periodicals consulted, many having their articles listed separately, which is a great feature. However, it is unknown how complete the journal runs are. Three Moscow libraries—the “Leninka,” now the Rossiiskaia gosudarstvennaia biblioteka (RGB) [Russian State Library]; Institut nauchnoi informatsii po obshchestvennym naukam Akademii nauk SSSR (INION AN SSSR); and the Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia istoricheskaia biblioteka; and one Vladivostok library—Tsentral'naia nauchnaia biblioteka Dal'nevostochnogo nauchnogo tsentra (DVNTs AN SSSR)—contributed holdings. The bibliography includes both journal and newspaper articles, although it contains no list of newspapers used. Works by foreign authors translated into Russian are also found.

There are a few problems to watch for in the *Istoriia Man'chzhurii. . .*: materials are double-listed and/or the same item is cited differently (nos. 2661 + 2823, 3228 + 3319, 4306 + 4225); the bibliography section records only Tiunin's 1927 periodical bibliography; and the library with the most important holdings on the Far East in Vladivostok, Biblioteka OIAK-a, was not consulted. The introduction makes no mention about a second volume, which presumably would have covered foreign language publications.

A. G. Tartakovskii, T. Emmons, O. V. Budnitskii, eds., *Rossiiia i rossiiskaia emigratsiia v vospominaniiakh i dnevnikh: annotirovannyi ukazatel' knig, zhurnal'nykh i gazetnykh publikatsii, izdannykh za rubezhom v 1917–1991 gg.* [Russia and the Russian emigration in memoirs and diaries: annotated index of books, and publications in magazines,

and newspapers issued abroad in 1917–1991] (Moscow: ROSSPEN, 2003–2006), 4 vols. in 5.

Added title page in English: *Russia and the Russian Emigration in Memoirs and Diaries: An Annotated Bibliography of Books and Publications in Magazines and Newspapers Issued Abroad, 1917–1991*. Vols. 1–3; vol. 4 in 2 pts. The last volume contains the indexes. 8,658 annotated entries. WorldCat shows 37 holdings.

Reviews: Mark Kulikowski, *Solanus*, n.s. 18 (2004): 131–132; Elena Kogan, *Novyi zhurnal* 235 (2004): 333–337.

This fine bibliography was begun in 1990 with great care and thoroughness. In the summer of 1992 this author met Lora Soroka, one of the compilers, in the Hoover Institution Library reading room, where she combed the old card catalogs for Russian émigré newspapers. This recent addition to major reference sources has already become a classic in the tradition of Petr Andreevich Zaionchkovskii's works, upon which it was modeled.²¹

The major plus of this project is that it combines both sides of the story by using the holdings in a major Western Slavic collection and a prominent Moscow collection to provide both Red and White memoirs. A joint publication of Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia istoricheskaiia biblioteka Rossii and Stanford University, it is an excellent example for the future.

From the English summary and compilers' introduction, the user finds memoirs and diaries by participants in the various waves of emigration from 1917 to the collapse of the Soviet Union, as well as works published by Soviets abroad. The organization follows Zaionchkovskii, but entries in this edition were ones specifically excluded from Zaionchkovskii. Each volume contains a supplement providing biographical data on some of the authors of the entries. The arrangement is thematic-chronological, and alphabetically by author under each subheading with each volume covering a different topic or time period. For example, volume 3 contains the most references to the Russian emigration in China (nos. 4911–4931); however, there are pertinent references elsewhere. The indexes in the final volume have pulled this material together.

The annotations prove invaluable and reflect what the book or article contains. The items listed are *de visu* as much as possible. Tracking down world-wide scattered materials proves tedious particularly for periodical publications. This project did not include reprints, belles-lettres memoirs, autobiographical literary works, historical descriptions, or essays based on memoirs. There is a set format for annotations (vol. 1, p. 14) and a list of sections showing how the citations are organized (vol. 1, p. 16).

My admiration for this work is not negated by a few surprises and questions that arise:

- Among all the grants noted, a small IREX award in September 1996 is not listed. This author helped persuade the committee giving out the IREX Special Projects in Library and Information Science awards to support Emmons' application.
- It is curious that Allan Urbanic, the Slavic Bibliographer at University of California (UC) Berkeley, was never consulted or invited²² to participate in this project—see below under Newspapers.
- The Bibliography of Sources (v. 1, pp. 649–666) proves excellent. Although the publication dates for the set are 2003–2006, the official work for the project was completed in 1996. However, a later final cut-off was extended to about 2001. This means that several very good works published are not included—just to name Olga Bakich's bibliography (see below), for one. In addition, neither of Tiunin's periodical bibliographies (see above) is in the sources. There may be others, but one inconsistency is noted: on the very first page of text (p. 7) in volume 1, all three of Mark Kulikowski's review essays on émigré literature are cited; the bibliography (vol. 1, p. 652) contains only one. The 1996 or 2001 end also means there are a few incomplete citation(s). The listing for Nina Mokrinskaia (no. 4921) cites only the first of her 3-volume memoirs.²³ (In the review process for this article it was learned that not all the sources used were listed.)
- Newspapers and periodicals. In a section called Periodical and Continuing Publications, there are 280 titles (vol. 1, pp. 643–648) with a subsection that lists nine newspapers. The introduction says 190 journals were used (vol. 1, p. 12). For each title the city and years of publication are given. This information does not indicate what was available for checking. For example, the popular journal *Rubezh* [Frontier] is listed here as Harbin, 1930–1945 (vol. 1, p. 647). According to Bakich (no. 3938), however, it began publication in 1926, not 1930, with a total of 862 issues. There is not a complete run of this journal available in any one place. Hoover's holdings, a total of 163 issues, run from 1928 to 1942, while UH holds 519 issues. As another example, did they examine a full run of *Beloe delo* [The White cause], published in Berlin, 1926–1933? One of the hallmarks of Russian émigré literature is how much has been lost. It is often a story of what is not available. Moscow bibliographers compiled almost all the journal entries. Stanford and Moscow shared the newspaper work (vol. 1, p. 13). The English summary (vol. 1, p. 667) says, "Materials from nine of the longest-lived newspapers of the main centers of Russian immigration are registered here," with over 9,000 citations. The nine include four from Paris, two from Berlin, and one each from Belgrade, Riga, and New York City. A few sentences explaining why these particular titles were chosen would have been helpful. Certainly, the major center of the Russian emigration in the Far East was China, and when the Russians were forced out, their first choice of settlement was California, in particular San

Francisco, followed by Australia, and South America. There may not have been memoirs from the long-running San Francisco paper *Russkaia zhizn'* [Russian life], which is available on microfilm, but a note indicating that the compilers were aware of this title should have been made. In the 1980s, UC Berkeley's Slavic Bibliographer at the time, Edward Kasinec, obtained a major NEH grant to film the Russian Far Eastern newspapers held at Berkeley, Hoover, and the Museum of Russian Culture in San Francisco. Molly Molloy (acknowledged vol. 1, p. 18) and Mark Saroyan primarily implemented the project. In addition, Allan Urbanic's publication resulting from this project is not mentioned and/or listed in the bibliography: *Russian Émigré Serials: A Bibliography of Titles Held by the University of California, Berkeley Library* (Berkeley: Library, University of California at Berkeley, 1989), 125 pp.²⁴ Another oversight is the long-running newspaper *Edinenie* [Solidarity], published in Sydney, Australia.²⁵ Prague and Toronto were also centers of emigration with newspapers.

- Missing collections. The Museum of Russian Culture (MRC) in San Francisco, which holds one of the richest émigré collections in America, and the RZIA collection in Prague's National Library should have mentioned—even if their collections were not used. Timing is again unfortunate, as the Hoover Institution received an NEH grant at the end of 1999 to microfilm a large portion of the MRC manuscript collections (<http://www.hoover.org/library-and-archives/collections/russia-cis/featured-collections/museum-of-russian-culture-english>). While the guide to the RZIA archival collection in Moscow is listed (v. 1, p. 663), the microfiche of RZIA's card catalog, *Katalog byvshei Biblioteki russkogo zagranichnogo istoricheskogo arkhiva* (New York: Norman Ross, 1995), 267 microfiches plus a 23-page guide)²⁶ also should have been included.
- Overlooked resource. Olga Bakich's important journal *Rossiiane v Azii* [Russians in Asia] (Toronto: 1994–2000), 7 vols., is not listed. It published many memoirs (Korostovets, Moravskii, Kruzshentern-Peterets, etc.).
- Short biographies of authors at the end of each volume. Of course, this is a wonderful feature, but it does not tell us if all the authors are included, or only those for which something could be found. In a way, the information could just have been included right in the entry.

WONDERFUL AND NOW POSSIBLE TO USE

Robert Joseph Kerner, *Northeastern Asia: A Selected Bibliography: Contributions to the Bibliography of the Relations of China, Russia and Japan, With Special Reference to Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia and Eastern Siberia, in Oriental and European Languages*, Publications of the Northeast Asia Seminar of the University of California (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1939), 2 vols. (Vol. 1: vii–xxxix, 675 pp.; v. 2: vii–xxxi, 621 pp.), \$26. (Reprint: New York: Burt Franklin, 1968, as no. 255 of its Bibliography and Reference Series, 2 vols.)

13,884 entries with 3,067 entries for Siberia, of which 345 concern Russia in the Far East. WorldCat shows 178 holdings for the original, and 164 for the reprint. It is also in Google Books, and the 1939 ed. is in HathiTrust.

Reviews: Owen Lattimore, *American Historical Review* 45, no. 4 (1940.): 883–84; Lawrence K. Rosinger, *Pacific Affairs* 13, no. 1 (1940): 111–13; E. T. Williams, *American Journal of International Law* 34, no. 1 (1940): 185; Michael Karpovich, *Russian Review* 1, no. 2 (1942): 99–100.

Kerner begins by telling the reader that the scale of Northeast Asia: “the meeting of Russia, China and Japan . . . all fields of human activity . . . will convince scholars and men of affairs of the need of wide, far-flung, and balanced search for sources of knowledge in whatever language they may be” (xi). Over a decade in preparation, this bibliography lists a wonderfully rich collection of English, Russian, Japanese, French, German, Chinese, and Korean materials. It also has a rather notorious legacy: Kerner was a strict task-master who used his graduate students mercilessly and demanded they work on this bibliography. Anatole Mazour, George Lantzeff, and Raymond H. Fisher are acknowledged,²⁷ but Hugh Graham, Basil Dmytryshyn, Richard Pierce, and Dorothy Atkinson also have told this author their Kerner “stories.”

The two volumes are divided into four main parts: Volume I: (1) general literature on Asia, the Far East, and the Pacific, (2) China; Volume II: (3) the Japanese Empire, and (4) the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union in Asia and the Pacific. The introduction provides no hints as to how Kerner compiled it, sources consulted, methodology used, or which items he saw or that it is based on Berkeley’s collection. The bibliography resulted from Kerner’s Northeast Asia Seminar when members from the Departments of History and Oriental Languages at Berkeley agreed to participate in the work. Despite his best efforts, Kerner says errors will be found. Indeed, Lattimore, who mentions “numerous errors in spelling names, and many wrong classifications,” hoped for an improved second edition. Rosinger also noted occasional errors and inconsistencies.

Until recently, the lack of an author index prevented this invaluable collection of references from easily being used; it is a “great handicap,” Lattimore comments. Kerner attributes this defect to a severe shortage of funds and troubles with publishing. Rosinger’s review notes financial support came from the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), the Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Institute of Social Sciences UC Berkeley, the Social Science Research Council, the Works Progress Administration, and the National Youth Administration. Kerner mentions ACLS in his preface. While the funding may seem substantial, considering the length of the project and the number of graduate students he paid, little remained for the index. Karpovich adds, “Personally, I would have preferred

the omission of some of the bibliographical material—such as that dealing with the general history of the countries involved, for instance, which perhaps would have made the inclusion of an author index possible.”²⁸ But then he continues that the lack of an author index does not “impair the usefulness of this work in any substantial degree.” Both Rosinger and Williams agree. Kerner hopes that the very detailed table of contents, cross references, and the subject index at the end of each volume would make up for no author index. Rosinger and Williams state this does make the bibliography “easy to use.” But this characterization proves to be wishful thinking.

Expanding on Karpovich’s statement, Rosinger and Williams point out another main deficiency. They say that Kerner included works of slight value, while omitting significant books and articles in some fields. They note that this work is a useful introduction, but one must go beyond Kerner if writing a thesis. However, no graduate student or serious researcher thinking about this area of the world should overlook the chance to sit down and read the entire two volumes, or at least those sections of interest.

It is surprising how many titles listed come from Siberia and the Soviet Far East (especially Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, and Chita), as well as from Harbin. Of course, Kerner advocated studying Russia/Soviet Union from a Pacific perspective. UC Berkeley did have a good exchange with the Academy of Sciences in Moscow at that time, and perhaps many of these books could have been in Kerner’s personal library. The issue of exchanges brings up a point in general about libraries. Berkeley may have had early exchange programs with institutions in Siberia, but they have kept nothing in their archives that would confirm this. Another idea supposes that many Russians had begun emigrating to the San Francisco Bay Area from China, and perhaps they received materials that eventually they gave to the library and/or to Kerner. So, for one example, no. 11124, N. V. Kiuner’s *Lektsiia po istorii i geografii Sibiri* [Lecture on the history and geography of Siberia] (Vladivostok: Izdanie slushatelei istoriko-filologicheskogo fakul’teta, 1919), 273 pp., can be found in only one library in the US: Harvard’s Yenching Library. Did Kerner consult that collection, or was it in his library? This particular work of Kiuner’s is not listed in Matveev.

Comments concerning the 3,067 items on Siberia are as follows:

- It is useful to have each vernacular title translated into English, thus alerting users to resources in other languages.
- While Matveev’s *Chto chitat’* is listed, Mezhev’s *Sibirskaia bibliografiia* is absent, even though many of Mezhev’s other bibliographies are present.
- The periodical information is very poor and incomplete. The reader can check nos. 10523–10524, listing the Russian Geographical Society’s publications from and about Siberia to understand the extent of the problem.

- Due to the subject arrangement items reoccur in many sections, for example, nos. 313 and 11124, or nos. 10787 and 11677. An author index would have eliminated duplicates.
- The arrangement of items in each section seems not to be either alphabetical or by date, forcing the user to read through everything.
- Related items can be separated. Entries on Nikolai Spafarii, for example, are found in several sections (nos. 3703, 11105, and 11143).
- The work pays little attention to bibliographic history. For example, it cites only the third edition of Arsen'ev's *Dersu Uzala* [Dersu Uzala] (no. 10629), published in Moscow in 1936. Item no. 10615 does not list how many volumes were published of Leopold Schrenk's study of the Amur peoples.
- In no. 10611, the entry for Maak's *Puteshestvie na Amure* does not list the atlas, but its full description can be found in Mezhev (no. 13780).²⁹

Questions arise about the items listed and their placement in categories. For example, he puts too many general items (history of Russia, foreign policy) in various Siberian sections. Although these materials may have chapters on Siberia, citing the pertinent pages should have been obligatory. Why books on the ancient culture of the Scythians and Greeks or on Islam in Russia are found in the general Siberia section is puzzling. The section on the Revolution of 1917 in the Far East contains a poetry book on the Soviet Far East. Perhaps the poems are about the revolution; it is not clear.

Comparisons are very hard to undertake given the disorder of Kerner, but this author tried to check the sections on the civil war and intervention between Matveev (94 entries in one section), and Kerner (65 entries in three sections); there are a small number in common. Since Kerner lists Matveev in the bibliography section (no. 10352), why did he not take advantage of this earlier work? For example, Kerner's entry for Reznikov (no. 11290) gives the impression of a 281-page book. If one checks Matveev (no. 3394), Reznikov is only one chapter in a 281-page *sbornik* [collection], and Matveev lists the full contents.

Kerner, like Matveev, also neglected the Nikolaevsk incident. Gutman and Ech (Matveev no. 3416) are not found. Of course, Varneck and Fisher (no. 11362)³⁰ include documents and materials on the event, but Kerner does not highlight it with an annotation. There are some intriguing entries surrounding Nikolaevsk. For example:

Item 11398: *4–5 aprelia 1920 g.* [April 4–5, 1920]: collected documents concerning the Japanese intervention in the Maritime Region (Khabarovsk: Dal'giz, 1937), 87 pp.

Berkeley's on-line catalog did not show anything similar for this entry.³¹ Is it an offprint from a *sbornik* or journal? The very next entry (no. 11399) lists an article by G. Reikhberg in *Istoriik marksist* [Historian-Marxist] for 1935

(37 pp.) with nearly the same title: “Sobytiia 4–5 apreliia 1920 g. i Primor’e” [Events of April 4–5, 1920 and the Maritime Region]. Another possibility: could this entry be taken from a document in Varneck, where there is an entry called the “Vladivostok incident, April 4–5, 1920” (pp. 375–388)? How and/or where did Kerner find this document and/or receive information about it? What are the documents in this 87-page booklet?

My original title for the discussion of Kerner’s work here was “Wonderful but Impossible.” However, we now have an excellent example of where current developments have greatly improved the use of this bibliography. While it has been digitized by both Google Books and HathiTrust, only via the former can one actually use it. Searching by keyword, author, or title all work very well. Having this work in digital format will prove a great benefit to scholars.

A JOY TO BEHOLD BUT A NIGHTMARE TO AFFORD

Olga Bakich, *Harbin Russian Imprints: Bibliography as History, 1898–1961: Materials for a Definitive Bibliography* (New York: Norman Ross Publishing Inc., 2002), xx, 584 pp., \$260.

4,261 entries, with WorldCat showing 46 holding libraries. Reviews: Helen Sullivan, “Reference Books of 2001–2002,” *Slavic Review* 62, no. 3 (2003): 646–47; Igud Yotzei Sin [Association of Former Residents of China in Israel], *Bulletin* 374 (2002): 29–30; Mark Gamsa, *Solanus* 17 (2003): 81–85.

No better person could have compiled this bibliography. Born and raised in Russian Harbin, Olga Bakich is a living part of that city’s history. This expensive bibliography has already become a definitive classic. The compiler spent many years working in Australia (where she lived after leaving China), at the Museum of Russian Culture in San Francisco, at RZIA in Prague, at Library of Congress, at the New York Public Library, in the P. V. Shkurkin Collection, in the L. V. Seifullin collection, and at UH’s Hamilton Library. She also made use of her own extensive library.

The entries are listed two columns per page, and the compiler estimates them to be 80–85% of all Harbin imprints. She divides the book into three parts: (1) the introduction, reviewing the publishing history of the Russian community; (2) the bibliography, sectioned into books (under 23 subject categories) and serials (newspapers, journals, single issues, calendars); and (3) supplements (partial titles in publishers’ series, author and title indexes). There are very few typographical errors.

Mark Gamsa brings up some interesting questions when using this bibliography: problems with relying on advertisements in the back of books

as evidence of publication; double listings; reliance on the bibliographically questionable Diao Shaohua publication; British Library publications not cited; the question of what constitutes a Harbin imprint; post-Soviet reprints of Harbin publications that might have been listed; the “author” index not listing all names; wrong transcriptions from Chinese; and several problems with the biographical data for authors (names not filled in or incorrectly cited).

The foreword begins by stating that the work is not only a bibliographical resource, but an insight into the life of the Harbin Russian community from 1898 to the early 1960s. Bakich acknowledges her predecessors Mikhail Semenovitch Tiunin and Sergei Porfir'evich Postnikov. Her acknowledgements lack the libraries at UC Berkeley, the Hoover Institution, and Stanford University.

The next section presents a list of sources (pp. xi–xvi), which reflects what Bakich used to compile the bibliography. A few questions arise:

- “Library of Congress, Washington DC. Notes by OB.” Did she use the printed NUC catalogs or the on-line catalog? Did she work at LC? Does *OB* mean the compiler?
- “List of books in the National Library of China. Typescript.” From Beijing? How many pages? What is the approximate date?
- “Kniazev . . . list of his archives 1981.” There were many versions of this list with later dates.
- “Orlov N. V., Zaumursy. Unpublished manuscript.” How many pages or volumes? What is the approximate publication date? On page 5 of the introduction in footnote 17 there is some more information about this work.
- Catalogs of antiquarian bookstores (p. xvi). Missing are Szwede Slavic Books, at the time still located near the Hoover Institution, and Andre Savine’s *Le Bibliophile Russe* in Paris. Both issued catalogs and often supplied UH with Russian imprints from China.
- Missing from the sources: *Istoriia Severo-Vostochnogo Kitaia XVII–XX vv.: bibliograficheskii ukazatel'* [History of northeast China, 17th–20th centuries: bibliographic handbook (Moscow: Nauka, Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1986), 2 vols., including many Harbin imprints.
- European library holdings. It is impossible to travel everywhere, and probably the few unique titles held in each place would almost not be worth the effort. However, on-line catalogs and/or inquiries to Slavic bibliographers or departments might have yielded results, like Bakich accomplished with China. Gamsa pointed this out in his review that the British Library holds titles that could have been included. She might also have queried the Slavonic Library in Helsinki, as well as French and German libraries.

- A small explanation would be helpful of how the Slovanská knihovna (SK) card catalog published in microfiche by Norman Ross is cited. An example, SKf.84 means it is fiche no. 84.
- In the source list is “List of Harbin publications in Russian held in UC Berkeley’s library.” Did Bakich create it? Allan Urbanic completed two printed bibliographies (see entry above under *Rossiia i rossiiskaia emigratsiia*...). One can also search Berkeley’s on-line catalog for the string *Russian émigré literature* and find most of the titles that are in the printed bibliographies.

The “Introduction: Bibliography as History” (pp. 1–47) is something more bibliographers should do. Bakich divides Harbin’s history into the Tsarist period (1898 to 1917), the émigré period (1918 to August 1945), and the Soviet period (1946 to the mid-1960s). There seems to be a little confusion about just when the first book was published. Page 4 says the Chinese Eastern Railway (CER) press opened in 1902; page 6 notes that the first book was published by the CER in 1898 or 1899. At the end of these sections, a collection of statistical tables gives the reader an excellent visual picture of how many books were published in broad general areas. Tables list the number of books and periodicals according to year. Many of the sections in the bibliography are discussed, but there is no subheading for Manchukuo, it being included in the discussion of the émigré period. However, in the bibliography it becomes a distinct section. Consistency of citations in the introduction varies. In the text they are in Cyrillic, while in footnotes they appear in transliteration.

A guide to the bibliography (pp. 49–50) clearly explains the arrangement of entries and the meaning of symbols. It contains a list of sections and further notations of what is in each category. The latter notes would have been useful on the contents page.

For more comments on the two parts of the bibliography (pp. 53–505) see below, after the endnotes.

Part 3, Supplements (pp. 509–584), includes a partial listing of major publishers’ series in tables, an author index, and a title index—with the latter two being crucial for using this bibliography. The author index might have been more correctly called a personal name index, since it includes not only authors but editors and translators as well. Unfortunately, it indexes only part 1 of the bibliography. Editors or other names in part 2, periodical publications, will not be found in the “author index.” In addition, Bakich notes at the beginning of the title index that one will not find any of the periodical titles in that list, which causes some titles to be lost. For example, no. 3992, *Finansy, trgovlia i promysblennost’* [Finances, trade and industry], changes its title in the middle of the run to *Ekonomicheskii zhurnal* [Economic journal]. If one has an issue with the later title, it would be just serendipity to find the full bibliographic description.

There are two excellent features in Bakich's bibliography. First, the full name of an author is given, if known, and a symbol next to the name indicates if the person was a Harbin resident. However, many more names could have been filled in. Amir Khisamutdinov shared a draft of his dictionary,³² which Bakich in turn added to, corrected, and annotated for him. Exchanging the paper copies helped only to a point, as each scholar updated his or her own database of information as he/she worked. From Khisamutdinov's dictionary, nos. 872, 975–6, 980, 1103, 1200, 1339, 1344, 1375, 1867, 1916, 2023, 2566, 1391, 2426, and 2498 could have filled in the names and/or corrected them; Bakich does not always indicate pseudonyms. Second, the compiler's decision to list the source from which she obtained the entry and/or the holding collection has proved invaluable.

A minor deficit of this bibliography concerns the compiler's lack of work in Soviet/Russian libraries, since doing so would have added to the nearly definitive nature of the work. However, this issue is becoming less important. Materials are available now that weren't available to Bakich. The archives and library of the Manchukuo Biuro po delam rossiiskikh emigratov v Man'chzhurii [Manchuko Bureau for Issues of Russian Emigrants in Manchuria] (BREM) in Harbin are now available for use in the State Archives of the Khabarovsk Region (GAKhK). It contains a collection of around 87,000 personal *dela* [files], the name index of which is now available online. Fortunately, the library holdings of the archives has been published.³³ Moscow would also have been a good place to work, especially at the Otdel literatury russkogo zarubezh'ia [Section for Literature of the Russian Emigration] at the Russian State Library (RGB). Here too, though, some publications give a much better picture of what is held in Moscow and St. Petersburg libraries.³⁴ Additionally, there is an excellent reference work that records gravestones.³⁵ In 2002, the Otdel literatury russkogo zarubezh'ia RGB sent UH a holdings list of 150 Russian imprints from China, of which only seven are not in Bakich. However, a larger number are included in her work but were not examined *de visu*. The RGB could have completed the bibliographic information and provided locations. Still, as more and more old card catalogs in Russia are made available online, materials are becoming easier to locate.

Jonathan D. Smele, comp., *The Russian Revolution and Civil War, 1917–1921: An Annotated Bibliography* (London; New York: Continuum, 2003), xxvii, 625 pp., \$250.

5,896 entries with WorldCat indicating 181holding libraries. Reviews: G. R. Swain, *Slavonic and East European Review* 82, no. 3 (2004): 769–770; Michael C. Hickey, *Revolutionary Russia* 17, no. 2 (2004): 147–148; and Anatol Shmelev, *Slavic & East European Information Resources* 6, no.1 (2005): 173–174.

The striking red cloth binding with gold lettering gives this hefty book the look and feel of authority. It was born to reside on reference shelves, but the price deters individual ownership.

At the World Slavic Congress held in Harrogate, England in 1990, Jon Smele gave a lively presentation on Kolchak, and this same enthusiasm has obviously continued in this volume. The introduction states that the idea to compile the bibliography grew out of a course from Evan Mawdsley that he attended. After Smele began to teach, the bibliography developed over the years for use in his classes. The user receives a good, clear idea of his goals: what it does and does not include. He does not say which libraries he used, but he does note ten years of searching through library catalogs and bibliographies, and thanks the interlibrary loan department of his university.

The bibliography includes both monographs and journal articles. The two columns per page entries are easy to read, with the names in bold. Works are primarily in English, but also French, German, Spanish, Italian, and a small number published in other European countries. The bibliographic descriptions are very good, with both American and British editions of works noted. Smele has examined over 90% of the material *de visu*. The annotations should be used as models for future bibliographies.

The three reviewers gave the work high praise. Swain said it is "a standard reference work for the next quarter century . . . a work of unparalleled erudition." He quibbled with the arrangement and the author index, also discussed below. Hickey says it is "wonderful . . . an outstanding resource." Shmelev makes four points: (1) He deems it "a thorough, exhaustive, informative, aesthetically pleasing" work. (2) "[T]he structure of the bibliography is straightforward." (Hickey also says "the bibliography is easy to navigate.") (3) "[T]wo features visibly differentiate this bibliography from predecessors . . . the work encompasses sources in most major Western European languages . . . ; the second feature is the annotations." (4) "[T]his bibliography is amazing in that one person has brought together such a vast amount of literature (5,896 entries)" This author's opinion is that Smele's bibliography is (1) not exhaustive, (2) can be complicated to use, (3) follows Kerner in listing multiple language materials, and (4) the number of entries seems rather average when compared to the titles reviewed in this essay.

My comments will not cover the main focus of the bibliography, the Russian revolutions, but instead will concentrate on the civil war period. Smele covers all geographic areas (North, South, Siberia) of the Allied Intervention by the British, Americans, Canadians, Australians, French, and Czechs, and he even includes some items on China's reaction.

While acknowledging the high quality of this bibliography, the present author calls attention to the following points:

- *The arrangement.* Smele elaborately breaks down the twenty-five chapters into sub-topics, and within them orders the material with further subdivisions: bibliography, documents, memoirs, and studies. What the sub-heading *studies* means, other than general works on the subject of the section in which they are located, remains unclear. The hierarchical structure repeatedly brings up the question of why items were put where they were. The subject of the revolution in Siberia and the Soviet Far East; the civil war, especially in the Far East; and the emigration to China and Japan can be found in Chapter 16: Allied Intervention (pp. 266–318); Chapter 17: White Movement, the Democratic Counter-Revolution and the Emigration (pp. 319–333); and Chapter 23: National Minorities and Regional Affairs, which includes two subsections: Siberia (pp. 520–524) and Manchuria, the Far East and Far Eastern Republic (pp. 526–529). Many of the items in these last two sections seem as if they would have been more advantageously placed in Chapter 17. Manchuria needs to be given its own section, or even better, to be connected with the emigration. The very small section on the emigration looks thin, but that is because the vast quantity of Russian publications is not included. In addition, the very first footnote in the introduction (p. xxvii) mentions that many emigration bibliographies are not in the Emigration section. Item 106 by Mark Kulikowski, on emigration sources, is in the general section, but also should have been listed among the emigration bibliographies. Smele lists only the first of three articles on the same subject that Kulikowski published in *Solanus*.
- The Author Index is good, except that it does not include translator names or those that Smele does not consider authors.
- A subject or thematic index would have made this bibliography much easier to use. Like Kerner, Smele deems the detailed breakdown sufficient for locating materials, but for example, the Nikolaevsk incident can be found in items 5209, 5182, and 5197, while Kolchak's gold is in no. 3162 and no. 3231.
- *Lack of Russian material.* Even though Smele excluded Russian- and other Slavic-language items, a discussion of the major Russian bibliographies and important scholarly works on the revolutions, civil war, and intervention would have been good background material. Matveev, Varneck, and Postnikov³⁶ would have been good candidates. Although he did not state this, the bibliography appears to be aimed at graduate students, who surely will not use just English. A review of the major library collections, for example, the Hoover Institution, and both Western and Russian archival locations would have enhanced this reference book.
- *Missed items.* The following is an interesting example of an item not included: Postnikov lists hundreds of foreign-language items in English, French, and German, an indication of which can be achieved by checking the separate name index. In the section *Sibir' i Dal'nii Vostok* (pp. 361–379), the foreign items are listed after the Russian entries. On Postnikov's page 375 we find these works:

Joseph King, *Three Bloody Men [Mannerheim, Denikin, Kolchak]: Being a Collection of Facts About These Men, Their Aims and Atrocities, and a Revelation of What the Allied Army and Ammunitions are Doing Against the Russian Revolution* (Glasgow: Reformer's Bookstall Ltd, 1919), 8 pp.

Konstantin Noskov, *The Black Year: The White Russians in Mongolia in the Year 1921*, translated by G. D. (n.p., n.d.), 76 pp.

Neither of them is found in Smele's work. Perhaps he chose not to include them.

- *Online databases.* Footnote 9 in the introduction (p. xxviii) lists four British electronic databases. It could be that through them he used OCLC's WorldCat (or FirstSearch, as it is also called) or Academic Search Premier. It would have been encouraging to see some specific Russia-related databases cited, such as *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* (ABSEES) or *European Bibliography of Soviet, East European and Slavonic Studies* (EBSEES). Did Smele know that both of these are available online? He does not indicate this in the annotations for the print versions (no. 1 and no. 8).

For further detailed comments see the Appendix. Some comparisons between Collins' and Smele's works can also be found there.

FOREVER A PROBLEM

The publications discussed in this section should have had more work done on them, their compilers should have waited, the works should have been sent out for external review, and/or they should never have been published.

Peter Littke, comp., *Russian-American Bibliography: The English Guide to Literature About the History of Russian America, 1741–1867, and Related Subjects; With special emphasis on Russian and Other Non-English Publications* (Littlestone, UK, 2003), 228 pp.

About 2,000 entries, with WorldCat showing 3 libraries (2 in Alaska, 1 in France).

In January 2002, Littke sent this author an e-mail asking about sources for Russians in Hawaii. As we exchanged information, he then asked me to read a short biographical description of Benedict Cramer, briefly a director of the Russian-American Company. When that was finished, Littke called to tell about his work on a bibliography of Russian America. In early 2003, he sent a draft of his work and asked me to work with him; I agreed. From 1990 until

2002 I had been an active participant in this field. After that, all of our journal and newspaper articles and various ephemera on Russian America were sent to the OIAK Library in Vladivostok. Reviewing Littke's draft reminded this author of a similar request years earlier. Richard Pierce, the foremost expert on the overall history of Russian America, had once wanted to collaborate to publish his own bibliography on this topic. After seeing the very chaotic, disorganized, and incomplete information, this author declined to help. From decades of work on my own project of identifying Russian writings about Hawaii and the South Pacific,³⁷ I can say that a bibliography is hardly the easy task most perceive. After an extensive review, I sent Littke my three-page list of problems. After lengthy discussions, Littke in the end just wanted to "get this out."

The bibliography is the work of a passionate amateur who obviously loves the subject, but has no clue about how to compile a bibliography. He does dedicate the book to Pierce, and in an ironic twist of fate, the verso of the title page announces that it is printed on acid-free paper thereby ensuring its long life. While it is always nice to be acknowledged (p. 7), this author is embarrassed.

Where to begin with comments? The subject of the bibliography is Russian America, but Littke is handicapped by not knowing Russian. He divided the approximately 2,000 unnumbered items into (1) books; (2) articles, papers, and book contributions; and (3) dissertations. There are no indexes, the compiler follows no bibliographic standards (with no pagination and often no publisher given); and transliteration and capitalization are inconsistent. Littke mentions checking the Web for "worldwide online library searches." It is unfortunate that this checking did not lead to correct bibliographic descriptions. On page 6 he says that only "bibliographical snapshots" exist of Russian America.³⁸ See my more detailed comments in the Appendix.

David Norman Collins, comp., *Siberia and the Soviet Far East*, World Bibliographical Series, 127 (Oxford, UK: Clio Press; Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-Clio Press, 1991), xx, 217, [4] pp., maps. \$75 (now, from antiquarian dealers on the Internet, ca. \$40)

735 entries with WorldCat indicating 257 holding libraries; also available in electronic format. Reviews: John Channon, *Slavonic and East European Review* 70, no. 3 (1992): 563–564; and V[ladimir Nikolaevich] Alekseev, *Nauka v Sibiri*, July 28, 1991.

While this widely held bibliographic attempt is not as problematic as Littke and Voskresenskii (see below), it is a disappointing and flawed work. Alan Day, in a review of the Clio Press series of world bibliographies, states

that its overall aim is to provide an invaluable guide for research students in many fields of study.³⁹

The compiler, a British historian, specializes on the Altai region of Siberia. Collins first wrote this author in 1976 for a copy of my preliminary bibliography on Russian writings about the South Pacific, being interested in the voyages undertaken by the Russian Empire and thinking it would be useful for his course on Russian imperialism. At that time, Collins edited a newsletter on the Russian revolution, and collaborated with Jon Smele on a collection of documents and a couple of articles about Admiral Kolchak.

The announcement on the back cover says, "This is the first bibliography of works in English on Siberia and the Soviet Far East to be published . . . [a] selective, annotated volume [that] will be of enormous value to academics, students, venturesome travelers and armchair voyagers alike." Alekseev's review praises it as a "*prekrasnyi ukazatel*" [splendid handbook]. The introduction (p. xi) again repeats: "there has never been a collection of English-language bibliographical material relating to all facets of the region." However, there were a few attempts before Collins. He does mention Mezhev's *Sibirskaiia bibliografiia* (p. xix), but fails to note that it lists some English-language materials. In addition, Kerner's bibliography (no. 720) actually includes many books and articles in English, despite Collins' note that it contains only "some [references] in English." M. P. Alekseev's bibliography of Western sources on Siberian travelers⁴⁰ is not included, but Belov's work is (no. 710).

The number of entries is deceptive, because Collins often cites several other works in a single annotation. Entries are listed by title, in bold, with the author relegated to the second line. He arranges books, articles, and works translated into English by topics, along with author, title, and subject indexes. Within sections (Travellers' Accounts, Geography, History, Religion, Industry, etc.), there are further subdivisions.

This bibliography covers Siberian holdings in British and Canadian libraries: Leeds Central Reference Library, the British Library (London and Yorkshire), Scott Polar Research Institute (Cambridge), Bodleian Library (Oxford), the libraries of Birmingham and Glasgow Universities, the School of Slavonic and East European Studies Library (London); and Calgary University's Arctic Institute of North America. Why Collins did not more appropriately select LC or UC Berkeley, whose Siberian holdings Robert J. Kerner developed, as places to gather entries remains unknown. Even if he could not travel to these collections, certainly mentioning them would have been useful. Indeed, libraries like those of the University of Washington and UH, while not large, have made sustained efforts to collect on Siberia and the Soviet Far East. It also would not have been inappropriate to describe such Western locations of Siberian archival materials as the rich Russian Archives at Leeds, about which Collins wrote an article, the British Public

Record Office and the Foreign Office archives, the Bancroft Library (UC Berkeley), the Hoover Institution's civil war and intervention holdings, NYPL (George Kennan's photo albums, for example), the Grant and Brown guide to archives on Russia located in the US, and the US National Archives.⁴¹

At first it appears that this work is a complete bibliography, but then Collins says, "Bibliography by its nature is selective" (p. xiii). He further states, "Selection of materials to include has often been a problem" (p. xiv). The majority of publications in English concentrate on certain aspects, such as travel on the Trans-Siberian Railway or participation in the Allied Intervention of 1918–22. Why Collins admits he has deliberately excluded relatively well-known works is a mystery. The example he gives is Chappe d'Aueroche's *A Journey into Siberia* (London: 1770). Presumably, John A. White's *Siberian Intervention* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1950; reprinted, Greenwood Press, 1969), and Jan Welzl's⁴² *Thirty Years in the Golden North* (New York: Macmillan, 1932) fall into this category as well.⁴³ He also says he has excluded works of a "technical nature," without defining the meaning of that term, since some items in the natural sciences are listed. If this bibliography is the first attempt to list works in English, why make exclusions? The introduction would not have suffered by fuller explanations.

More detailed comments on this work can be found in the Appendix. Additionally, in the comments for Smele (the entry above) in the Appendix are some comparisons between his work and this one by Collins.

Alexei D. Voskressenski, *Russia, China and Eurasia: A Bibliographic Profile of Selected International Literature* (New York: Nova Science Publishers, 1998), x, 209, [2] pp. \$69

Items unnumbered, but approximately 2,865 entries. WorldCat indicates 62 holding libraries. Reviews: *Reference & Research Book News* 13, Nov. (1998): 35; S. W. Green, *Choice* 36, no. 7 (1999): 1248.

The compiler's name brings up the often-encountered problem of how Russian names are transliterated in printed and online catalogs, as well as in other electronic databases. He may be found as Voskressenski, Alexei, but more often under the LC form: Voskresenskii, Aleksei Dmitrievich, 1960– .

The end of the bibliography (p. 211) contains some information about Voskresenskii: "holds a PhD in Political Science from the Univ. of Manchester (UK) and a PhD in history from Institut Dal'nego Vostoka (IDV) Rossiiskogo akademii nauk (Moscow). Trained in Singapore, China, France and the USA. Head of the Russia-China Center IDV and Honorary Research Fellow at the Centre of Post-Soviet Studies, University of Reading (UK)."⁴⁴

Being a specialist in Sino-Russian relations and having written over eighty books and articles in Russian and English probably gave Voskresenskii

the confidence to attempt a bibliography. The volume does not follow LC transliteration, a standard practice in most academic books. Bibliographic details are lacking or incorrect for too many items. There are many typographical errors—even in this era of computerized spell-checking. The alphabetical order is mixed up at times, for example on page 42, and there are no indexes.

The introduction states nothing about the libraries in which the compiler worked, items seen, or criteria used for inclusion. It also could have used some editing of the English, and could have included more details. The opening statement reads:

This is the first book-length bibliographic profile that addresses the literature about the Russian and Chinese place in the world, the past, present and future role of these countries in international affairs and various Eurasian problems published in the last three hundred years in Russia, China, the Central Asian states, the USA, Britain, and—the limited part—in France, Italy, Germany, Japan and India.

This could also be a good description of Kerner's bibliography (see above). There are many Russian bibliographies covering these themes, for example, *Istoriia Severo-Vostochnogo Kitaia XVII–XX vv.: bibliograficheskii ukazatel'* [History of Northeast China, 17th–20th centuries: bibliographic handbook] (Moscow: Nauka, 1986), 2 vols., which lists Russian, Chinese, English, and Japanese sources. Curiously, it does not appear in Voskresenskii's introductory list of sources.

There are further problems in the all-too-brief introduction. The bibliographies he cites about the Far East (p. x)—*Istoriia Dal'nego Vostoka SSSR: bibliograficheskii ukazatel'* [History of the Far East of the USSR: bibliographic handbook], *Istoriia dal'nevostochnoi derevni* [History of the Far Eastern countryside], as well as Collins—cover the history of Siberia and the Soviet/Russian Far East. Although those works are perhaps useful as background sources, the focus of Voskresenskii's bibliography concerns Sino-Russian relations. It is hard to find a single entry dealing with China in any of them. For the dictionary of Orientalists by Miliband (p. x), the author is not Z. but Sofia D[avidovich] (see p. 124). Miliband's work is *Bio-bibliograficheskii slovar' otechestvennykh vostokovedov* [Biobibliographical dictionary of the fatherland's researchers of the East], not *Bio-bibliograficheskii slovar' rossiiskikh vostokovedov*, as Voskresenskii lists it.⁴⁵ The supplementary series of articles in *Vostok = Oriens* is not listed.⁴⁶ Here at last is the story of those who died in the purges, and/or were excluded from the previous two editions.

The entry for the *Bibliography of Asian Studies* (BAS), 1990 (p. ix), makes it appear as if only one of those annual bibliographies was ever issued. In fact, the BAS published its first annual, covering the year 1956, up

until the last one in print format, covering 1991. It is now available in electronic format, covering 1971 to the present. Voskresenskii erroneously states, “These bibliographies concentrated mostly on the literature in Western languages . . . practically not taking into account important (especially recent) publications in Russia” However, the present author contributed Russian entries for five annuals, 1981 to 1985.

The citation for Petr Emel’ianovich Skachkov (p. ix) reads: “*Bibliographiya Kitaya* . . . Moscow: 1960, English edition: NY: AMS Press, 1975.” What he means is that AMS Press reprinted the Russian edition. In addition, it is dismaying that the first Moscow edition of this bibliography (1932) is not listed. Skachkov⁴⁷ recorded numerous titles published in China (Harbin, Shanghai, Beijing) by Russian émigrés, which caused him to be sent to the camps. The 1960 version is censored.

The table of contents shows the organization of the bibliography:

- Main archival collections
- Documentary sources and memoirs—further subdivided into Western, Russian and Chinese language, with each of these being divided into 17th–19th centuries and 20th century
- Methodological and theoretical issues—Western and Russian languages
- International relations: theory, general matters, and practice—Western, Russian, Chinese
- Specialized issues—Western, Russian, East Asian languages
- Papers, book chapters, articles, unpublished PhD dissertations—Western, Russian, Chinese
- Western periodicals and academic journals
- Russian periodicals, academic and professional journals
- Asian periodicals, academic and professional journals.

The section on archival collections (pp. 1–2) contains a list of only 18 institutions. Most of the entries for Russian archives give at least the name in Russian, but three do not. The Chinese archives receive an English rendering. It lists the Bakhmeteff Archive at Columbia University, and although it is a great resource for the study of the emigration, it is not usually associated with Sino-Russian relations. In addition, the MacArthur Memorial Archives in Norfolk, Virginia deals primarily with Japan. The eye-catching Central KGB Archives, Moscow and Omsk, Russia, proves interesting. Did Voskresenskii actually work in both? It is very difficult for Western and Russian scholars to be allowed access to Russian archives, let alone KGB ones, even after the 1991 collapse.

What is meant by *specialized issues* as a section heading? It appears to cover a broad range of topics, as far as one can see from the books listed.

Some explanation would have been helpful. Near the end of the Western-language list in the *Ws*, all of a sudden Baddeley's book appears (p. 110). It would seem to have been better placed in the documentary first section, or at least in alphabetical order and moved to page 43. *Aziatskaia Rossiia* [Asian Russia] (St. Petersburg: A. F. Marks, 1914) receives two listings (p. 113), one right after the other, with both saying 3 volumes. The magnificent atlas published with the narrative volumes is not noted. Additionally, the three volumes with an introduction by Terence Armstrong were reprinted,⁴⁸ and there is also a two-volume edition translated into English (see Collins, no. 78). The subcategory *East Asian languages* in this section would normally mean Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, but only one Japanese item could be found among the Chinese titles. Although it might be considered more in the realm of ethnography, V. K. Arsen'ev's study on the Chinese⁴⁹ should be listed, as it formed the basis of Russian Far East thinking even into the Soviet era.

In the section Papers, Book Chapters, Articles, etc., are five articles by Larin (pp. 159, 182), but one does not find his book here or in previous sections: *Kitai i Dal'nii Vostok v pervoi polovine 90-kh: problemy regional'nogo vzaimodeistviia* [China and the Far East in the first half of the 90s: problems of regional interaction] (Vladivostok: Dal'nauka, 1998), 283 pp., which is rumored to have caused then-governor of Primor'e Nazdratenko to order the print run destroyed.

The three lists of periodicals contain no publishing history—whether they are current or ceased, or whether they are newsletters. In the Western list (p. 201), four titles at the end of the page are out of alphabetical order. In the Russian list, newspapers are called *gazette* from the Russian *gazeta*, but there are other newspapers that are not designated as such, for example, the very first one, *Amurskaia pravda* [*Pravda* of the Amur]. Many items on this list have ceased.

This bibliography could have used serious professional help.

CONCLUSION

Looking back over the bibliographies just reviewed, the question arises, is the bibliography in print format dead? Does anyone use them? Bibliographies provide a valuable service to scholars by undertaking the task of identifying publications on specific areas or subjects. The more focused they are, the longer it takes to compile them, with the aim toward a goal of thoroughness. The more items the compiler has examined, the better the outcome. It does not hurt to have a good introduction, and good indexes are crucial. They are often compiled by prominent scholars and/or librarians.

Today the reaction is likely to be that the Web has displaced the need for printed bibliographies. One may check online catalogs of libraries around

the world, allowing the user to compile an individualized bibliography. However, followers of this thinking need to remember that the Web is still fairly young. Users do not know or remember that not every record is available online, and that even if one finds records, they may have minimal descriptions or even contain errors. There is none of the analysis provided by a decent bibliography. Do-it-yourself computer-assembled bibliographies simply miss a tremendous amount of material.

In addition, the issue of copyright is proving very complicated in this digital age. For general discussion let us consider 70 years for the duration of copyright. Of the twelve titles in this review, only five would be considered to be in the public domain. Only one of these (Kerner) has been digitized.

So far the promises of the digital age have brought frustration. A prime example is the HathiTrust.⁵⁰ While it has wonderful goals, it is basically a members-only club, for which one must pay to gain access to most of the content. The other ongoing effort is Google Books. Although access is free at the moment, it is not hard to imagine that some sort of payment will be required in the future. It is interesting that in the case of Kerner, digitized by both entities, HathiTrust has closed it for access, presumably due to copyright, but Google Books has not.

Still, one can envision a future with more and more bibliographies available online. The online format would work well for very timely subjects and events. Might one consider a master bibliography database, to which entries could be continuously added, and mistakes corrected?

My advice to all future bibliographers: please examine the excellent works created in the past, and then contact your local bibliographer or specialist librarian before completing any major work. My advice to present and future scholars and graduate students is not to forget about what has already been done.

After more than a century, Mezhev still has a role to play—for scholars of Siberia, and as a teaching tool for bibliographers.

NOTES

1. WorldCat is an international database of library holdings, maintained by OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc. It is not definitive, especially for older (pre-1970s) imprints, but it gives an idea of how extensively titles might be held. Before WorldCat, only the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints: A Cumulative Author List Representing Library of Congress Printed Cards and Titles Reported by Other American Libraries* (London: Mansell, 1968–1981), 754 vols. (NUC) and/or the *Slavic Cyrillic Union Catalog of Pre-1956 Imprints* (Totowa, NJ: Rowman and Littlefield, 1980), 174 microfiches, indicated holdings.

2. Innokentii Mikhailovich Sibirskii (1860–1901) was a millionaire born in Irkutsk. During his life he supported such projects as one that established 70 scholarships for students from Siberia, donated 30,000 rubles to Siberian museums and libraries, 6,000 rubles to the Museum of the East Siberian Branch of the Russian Geographical Society (RGS), and 10,000 rubles for a RGS expedition to Yakutsk. In addition, he paid over 600,000 rubles to publish books about Siberia, which included three Mezhev bibliographies, plus works by Iadrintsev, Slotsov, Semevskii, and others. “Innokentii Sibirskii: zhizn’

i podvig millionera [Innokentii Sibiriakov: the life and achievement of a millionaire," *Pravoslavie i mir*, <http://www.pravmir.ru/innokentij-sibiryakov-zhizn-i/>

3. Al. Ivanovskii, "K bibliografii Sibiri" [Toward a bibliography of Siberia], *Bibliograficheskie zapiski*, 1892, no. 2: 117–123.

4. Patricia Polansky, "An Assessment of Siberian Bibliography," in *Sibérie 2: questions sibiériennes: histoire, cultures, littérature*, ed. Boris Chichlo, Cultures & sociétés de l'Est, 4 (Paris: Institut d'Études Slaves, 1999), 513–524.

5. His father, Nikolai Petrovich Matveev (1866–1941), a historian, poet, and publisher, was born and died in Japan. Zotik's daughter, Tat'iana Zotikovna (1918–1994), was a librarian and bibliographer in Alma Ata and Vladivostok.

6. Vladivostok historian Amir Khisamutdinov is working on a new edition called *Chto chitat' o Dal'nem Vostoke Rossii* [What to read about the Far East of Russia].

7. NUC reports only one original copy, held by Library of Congress; WorldCat shows that three libraries hold a microfilm made by Harvard, and three libraries have a microfiche version published by IDC.

8. T. 12, ch.2: *Vostochnyia okrainy Rossii. Primorskaia i Amurskaia oblasti* (1895. 430, 3 p., illus.) T. 12, ch.1 is on *Vostochnyia okrainy Rossii. Vostochnaia Sibir'* (1895. xviii, 364, iv p., illus.)

9. Available from IDC with several volumes missing.

10. See Patricia Polansky, "Who created us? Faculty, staff, book dealers, and Russian libraries that shaped the University of Hawaii Russian collection," *Slavic & East European Information Resources*, 2008, v. 9, no. 2, p. 191–192.

11. Wiswell's translation of Gutman appeared as *The Destruction of Nikolaevsk-on-Amur*, ed. Richard Pierce (Kingston, ON: Limestone Press, 1993). It also was translated into Japanese, *Nikoraefusuku no bakai* (Otaru: Yurashia Kahei Rekishi Kenkyujo, 2001), by Wayaku Manabu Saito. The Emelianov work cited was originally published in Shanghai about 1940 but was not available to Matveev. The 2004 edition contains an introduction by Khisamutdinov, as well as Wiswell's translation, *People in Hell*, with her notes and bibliography.

12. The case of Mikhail Semenovich Tiunin, *fond* [collection] 830, *opis'* [register] 3, *delo* [file] 5679, l. 1, 1 ob., 2 ob., 4, Biuro po delam rossiiskikh emigrantov (BREM), Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Khabarovskogo kraia.

13. For any catalogers reading this, the author's name on the title page is Ludmila, but in Cyrillic Liudmila.

14. It is not clear if this is the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, or one of many other libraries with Russian collections in Munich.

15. Sergius Yakobson, review of *Bibliografiia russkoi zarubezhnoi literatury, 1918–1968* [Bibliography of Russian émigré literature, 1918–1968], *Slavic Review* 30, no. 2 (1971): 457.

16. Helsingin yliopisto, Kirjasto, Slaavilainen osasto [Card catalogs old and new of publications chiefly in Russian in the Slavic Dept. of the University Library] (Helsinki, 1954), 18 microfilm reels. Today Helsinki University Library's online catalog is at <https://helka.linneanet.fi/webvoye.htm>.

17. Richard J. Kneeley and Edward Kasinec, "The Slovanská knihovna in Prague and its RZIA Collection," *Slavic Review*, 51, no. 1 (Spring 1992): 122–130.

18. In the colophon Takeuchi Shoichi is shown as the editor.

19. Possibly this is Anna Kirillovna Ivashkevich, who was the widow of General-Major Ivashkevich, and mother of the forestry specialist Boris Anatol'evich. See A. A. Khisamutdinov, *Rossiiskaia emigratsiia v Aziatsko-Tikhoookeanskom regione i Iuzhnoi Amerike: biobibliograficheskii slovar'* [The Russian emigration in the Asia-Pacific Region and South America: biobibliographical dictionary] (Vladivostok: Izd-vo Dal'nevostochnogo universiteta, 2000), p. 137. This conjecture involves a presumption that the initials V. A. might belong to her husband.

20. F. V. Solov'ev, ed., *Istoriia Man'chzhurii XVII - XX vv.: bibliograficheskii ukazatel'* [History of Manchuria, 17th–20th centuries: bibliographic handbook], vol. 1: *Trudy po istorii Man'chzhurii na russkom iazyke, 1781–1975 gg.* [Works on the history of Manchuria in Russian, 1781–1975] (Vladivostok: Izd-vo Dal'nevostochnyi nauchnyi tsentr AN SSSR, 1981), 342 pp., print run 500 copies, listing 5,385 items. For more details on this bibliography, see Patricia Polansky, "A Profile of Russian Publishing on Economics in Manchuria, 1900–1940," in *Books, Libraries and Information in Slavic and East European Studies: Proceedings of the Second International Conference of Slavic Librarians and Information Specialists*, ed. Marianna Tax Choldin, Russica Bibliography Series, 8 (New York: Russica Publishers, 1986), 323–340.

21. In particular, P. A. Zaionchkovskii, *Istoriia dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii v dnevnikhkh i vospom-inantiakh* [History of pre-revolutionary Russia in diaries and memoirs] (Moscow: Kniga, 1976–1989), 5 vols. in 13 pts.

22. Patricia Polansky, telephone conversation with Allan Urbanic, September 15, 2005. The Bay area Russian/Slavic collections consisting of Stanford, Hoover, and Berkeley are a *solidnaia troika* [solid threesome]. Berkeley holds émigré materials that would have complemented this project.

23. There are three volumes by Nina Mokrinskaia: *Moia zhizn': detstvo v Sibiri, iunost' v Khabrine, 1914–1932 goda* [My life: childhood in Siberia, youth in Harbin, 1914–1932] (New York: Effect Publishing, 1991); *Moia zhizn': vospominaniia* [My life: memoirs], vol. 2 (Tenafly, NJ: Hermitage Publishers, 1995); and *Moia zhizn': memuary* [My life: memoirs], part 3. (L'vov: Akhill, 2001). This is an example of how difficult it is to keep track of émigré publications.

24. Urbanic's bibliography from a follow-up NEH grant to film monographs is also not listed: *Russian Émigré Literature: A Bibliography of Titles Held by the University of California, Berkeley Library* (Oakland, CA: Berkeley Slavic Specialties, 1993), 329 pp.

25. *Edinienie* began in 1950 in Melbourne. WorldCat shows only one US holding on microfilm, UC Berkeley.

26. Today the card catalog of the RZIA in Prague is available online at <http://katif.nkp.cz/Katalogy.aspx?katkey=080RZIA>.

27. Additional principal collaborators included from Berkeley's Department of Oriental Languages, Yoshi S. Kuno, Peter A. Boodberg, and Chi Pei Sha; from the History Department, Woodbridge Bingham; Kerner's research assistant Oleg Maslenikov; and George M. McCune, instructor in history at Occidental College.

28. Looking at the original sale price of \$26, it seems that a higher price might have yielded an author index. A search of antiquarian sites on the Internet has found that both the original and the reprint sell for around \$100.

29. The last name is rendered as Maack, Richard Karlovich in the NUC. LC holds both the *Putesbestvie* and the atlas. The Slavic Cyrillic Union Catalog [SCUC] shows five other holdings. Worldcat lists 22, but it is hard to tell how many hold the atlas.

30. Elena Varneck and H. H. Fisher, eds., *The Testimony of Kolchak and Other Siberian Materials*, translated by Elena Varneck, trans., Hoover War Library Publications, 10 (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press; London: Oxford University. Press, 1935). xi, 466 pp. The bibliography on pp. 389–440 has approximately 450 items.

31. This author checked WorldCat and Hoover. To check printed catalogs like the NUC or SCUC would require knowing an entry. Each issue of *Knizhnaia letopis'* [Book annals] was examined for 1937; only one book printed in Khabarovsk was found, but it was not this one.

32. A. A. Khisamutdinov, *Rossiiskaia emigratsiia v Aziatsko-Tikbookeanskom regione i Iuznoi Amerike: biobibliograficheskii slovar'* [The Russian emigration in the Asia-Pacific region and South America: bibliographical dictionary] (Vladivostok: Izd-vo Dal'nevostochnogo un-ta, 2000), 358, [26] pp., ill.

33. The online index to the name file is at <http://archive.khabkrai.ru/brem/>. N. A. Solov'eva, *Pechatnye izdaniia kharbinskoi rossiki: annotirovannyi bibliograficheskii ukazatel' pechatnykh izdanii, vyvezennykh khabarovskimi arkhivistami iz Kharbina v 1945 godu*. [Printed editions of Harbin Rossica: annotated bibliographic guide. . .] (Khabarovsk: Chastnaia kollektsiia, 2003), 127 pp., ill., 382 entries. Pages 81–96 are color illustrations for 31 of the listed items. The holdings in Western collections tend to be publications from before 1940, which the Soviets took from Harbin at the end of World War II. This catalog includes several useful appendices: a list of bibliographies consulted (although it is unfortunate that the archive did not list Bakich's bibliography, the price no doubt being a deterrent); a thematic index; an index by city of publication (although the city of Shanghai is absent, despite the volume including 18 items printed there); and a list of 95 short biographies prepared by Amir Khisamutdinov.

34. V. I. Kharlamov's *Kniga russkogo zarubezh'ia...* [Books of the Russian emigration], published in 1997 is listed by Bakich. Now available are A. I. Bardeeva, E. A. Briankina, and V. P. Shumova, comps., *Svodnyi katalog periodicheskikh i prodolzhatyushchikhsia izdanii russkogo zarubezh'ia v bibliotekakh Moskvy: 1917–1996 gg.* [Union catalog of periodicals and serials of the Russian emigration in Moscow libraries, 1917–1996] (Moscow: ROSSPEN, 1999), 461 pp.; and I. A. Kovaleva, comp., *Mezhdunarodnyi svodnyi katalog russkoi knigi, 1918–1926* [International union catalog of Russian books, 1918–1926] (St. Petersburg: Rossiiskaia natsional'naia biblioteka, 2002-), 3 vols. published to date .

35. V. N. Chuvakov, *Nezabytye mogily: rossiiskoe zarubezh'e: nekrologi 1917–1997* [Graves not forgotten: the Russian emigration; necrologies 1917–1997] (Moscow: Rossiiskaia gosudarstvennaia biblioteka, 1999–2004), 6 vols. in 8 (vol. 6 in 3 pts.). This source helps with names and short biographies.

36. S. P. Postnikov, comp., *Bibliografiia russkoi revoliutsii i grazhdanskoi voiny (1917–1921): iz kataloga biblioteki R.Z.I. Arkhiva* [Bibliography of the Russian revolution and civil war, 1917–1921: from the catalog of the RZI Archive (Prague: RZIA, 1938), xv, 445 pp. The approximately 4,900 entries are unnumbered, with about 215 items on the revolution in Siberia and the Far East (pp. 361–379). The items in the Postnikov bibliography are presently located in the Slovanská knihovna in Prague. It's also a pity that Kerner didn't have use of this compilation.

37. Patricia Polansky, *Russian Writings on the South Pacific Area: A Preliminary Edition*, Pacific Islands Program, Miscellaneous Working Papers, 1974, no. 5 (Honolulu, 1974), 156 l.

38. Certainly there is an abundance of bibliographies on Russian America, starting with Wickersham, Tourville, and Lada-Mocarski. See, in addition, the present author's articles: "Published Sources on Russian America," in *Russia's American Colony*, ed. S. Frederick Starr, 319–352 (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1987); "Russian America: Soviet Research and Bibliographical Lacunae," in *Russia in North America: Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Russian America, Sitka, Alaska, August 19–22, 1987*, ed. Richard A. Pierce, 47–61 (Kingston, ON; Fairbanks, AK: Limestone Press, 1990); and "Bibliography of Russian America," *Pacifica* 2, no. 2 (1990): 172–186.

39. Alan Day, "World Bibliographical Series," *New Library World* 96, no. 2 (1995): 12–13.

40. Mikhail Pavlovich Alekseev, *Sibir' v izvestiakh zapadno-evropeiskikh puteshestvennikov i pisatelei* [Siberia in the accounts of West European travelers and writers] (Irkutsk: Kraigiz, 1932–36), 2 vols., numbered vol. 1, pt.1 (368 pp., ill.) and pt. 2 (151 pp.).

41. Numerous references to Siberia appear in Steven A. Grant and John H. Brown, *The Russian Empire and Soviet Union: A Guide to Manuscript and Archival Materials in the United States* (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1981); Carol A. Leadenham, *Guide to the Collections in the Hoover Institution Archives Relating to Imperial Russia, the Russian Revolutions and Civil War, and the First Emigration*, Hoover Press Bibliographical Series, 68 (Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution Press, 1986); and G. Raymond Nunn, *Asia and Oceania: A Guide to Archival & Manuscript Sources in the United States* (London; New York: Mansell, 1985), 5 vols.

42. Welzl was in Irkutsk working on a bridge for construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

43. Cannon's review noted the absence of Harry Shukman, ed., *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of the Russian Revolution* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1988), which contains many entries dealing with Siberia and the Far East, some by Felix Patrikeeff and other prominent historians. Other titles too well-known to be listed include: Helena Curmett Lee, *Across Siberia Alone: An American Woman's Adventures* (New York; London: John Lane, 1913); Frank A. Golder, *Bering's Voyages* (New York: American Geographical Society, 1922–25), 2 vols.; and Orcutt Frost, *Steller's Journal: The Manuscript Text*, AHC Studies in History 114 (Anchorage: Alaska Historical Commission, 1984). While Raymond H. Fisher does have two entries (nos. 238–239), his very important *Bering's Voyages: Whether and Why?* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1977) is missing. Blair Ruble, *Soviet Research Institutes Project* (Washington, DC: Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, 1980–81), 4 vols., was an important work at the time, which included Siberian and Soviet Far East institutions. Elisa Miller, "Economic Policy in the Soviet Far East, 1965–1980: One Aspect of Soviet Economic Relations in the Asia Pacific Region" (PhD diss., University of Washington, 1986). Many of Leslie Dienes' works are listed, but not "The Development of Siberia: Regional Planning and Economic Strategy," in *Geographical Studies on the Soviet Union: Essays in Honor of Chauncy D. Harris*, ed. George J. Demko and Roland J. Fuchs (Chicago: Department of Geography, University of Chicago, 1984). Both of these publications appeared after Collins' work was published: Elisa Miller and Alexander Karp, eds., *Pocket Handbook of the Russian Far East: A Reference Guide*, 1st–4th eds. (Seattle: Russian Far East 1994–1999); and *Soviet Far East Update* (in later issues: *Russian Far East Update*) 1, no. 1 (March 1991)–9, no. 2 (Feb. 1999), edited by Elisa Miller.

44. The Web is a moveable feast and information comes and goes, but I could find no Centre of Post-Soviet Studies at the University of Reading; there is a Post-Soviet Studies Centre at Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi institute mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii (MGIMO). See also the entry in S. D. Miliband, *Vostokovedy Rossii XX–nachalo XXI veka: biobibliograficheskii slovar'* [Russian researchers of the East, 20th to the beginning of the 21st centuries: biobibliographical dictionary] (Moscow: Vostochnaia literatura RAN, 2008), 1:276–277.

45. The first edition of Miliband is not mentioned: S. D. Miliband, *Bio-bibliograficheskii slovar' sovetskikh vostokovedov* [Bibliographical dictionary of Soviet researchers of the East] (Moscow: Glavnaia redaktsiia vostochnoi literatury, 1975).

46. "Dopolneniia i ispravleniia k 'Bio-bibliograficheskomu slovariu otechestvennykh vostokovedov'" [Revisions and corrections to *Bio-bibliograficheskii slovar' otechestvennykh vostokovedov*], *Vostok = Oriens* 1997, nos. 3–2000, no. 2.

47. See his biography: S. L. Tikhvinskii, *I ne raspalas' sviaz' vremen—: k 100-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniia P.E. Skachkova* [And the time connection has not been severed: for the 100th birthday of P. E. Skachkov] (Moscow: Izdatel'skaia firma Vostochnaia lit-ra, 1993), 391 pp., ill.

48. *Aziatskaia Rossiia* [Asian Russia] (Cambridge, MA: Oriental Research Partners, 1974), 3 vols. in 2, ill.

49. V. K. Arsen'ev, *Kitaitsy v Ussuriiskom kraie* [The Chinese in the Ussuriisk region], *Zapiski Priamurskago otdela Imperatorskago Russkago geograficheskago obschestva* 10, no. 1 (Khabarovsk, 1914), ii, 203, 4 pp., ill., 6 maps.

50. HathiTrust began in 2008 as a collaboration of thirteen universities to preserve and provide access to digitized book and journal content from the partner library collections. This includes both in-copyright and public-domain materials digitized by Google, the Internet Archive, and Microsoft, as well as through in-house initiatives. The primary community that HathiTrust serves is the members (faculty, students, and users) of its partner libraries, but the materials in HathiTrust are available to all to the extent permitted by law and contracts, providing the published record as a public good to users around the world. One must pay to be a member. (HathiTrust Web site, <http://www.hathitrust.org/>.)

APPENDIX:

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON SOME OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIES DISCUSSED

Little

Here is a small sampling of additional concerns about this work:

- The author states in the introduction (p. 6) that he will concentrate on material published since 1970; however, he does not.
- Only one-fifth of what is listed was examined *de visu*, but we do not know which ones those were.
- On page 74, under Library of Congress, several indexes are listed, with the first being *Index to the Andrew Johnson Papers* (1963). Would a user think to look under LC to find Johnson?
- O'Grady, Alix (p. 87) and O'Grady-Raeder, Alix (p. 185) are the same person. The compiler needs a mechanism to keep an author's works together. The same is true for Shabelski's voyage (p. 106) and a part of this voyage that appeared in a naval journal under Anonymous (p. 132).
- Page 93 contains a short list of Pierce's books. However, he published and edited over 35 volumes in his series on the history of Alaska. One of these edited books is found under Howay (p. 58). With no index, it is hard to pull all of Pierce's works together; this would have seemed crucial, since the bibliography is dedicated to him.

- Previous bibliographies (Lada-Mocarski, Tourville, Wickersham) should appear up front in a reference section along with Kerner, even though he has only two pages on Russian America.
- Items listed as Anonymous in both the book and article sections mostly have “authors” in other bibliographies and on-line catalogs. For example, see *Russkie ekspeditsii* [Russian expeditions] (1984), on page 14, which was listed earlier under Alekseyev (p. 11)—who on the same page also has a group of publications under another form of his name, *Alekseev*.
- Typographical errors are rampant. For example, the last item under Bolkhovitinov says: “see also unanimous,” actually meaning Anonymous (p. 24); and the translator of Golovnin’s Kamchatka voyage is misspelled (p. 51).
- Page 132 contains a good example of the chaos that results from articles in Russian journals listed with titles in English, accompanied by “[in Russian].” However, articles are also cited in Russian with an English translation of the title in brackets, a much preferred format.
- “Russia, Naval Ministry. *Materialy dlia istorii . . .* (1861) 4 vyp.” (p. 101) is actually a report by V. M. Golovnin. The same work is listed again under Anonymous under the title *Materialy . . .* but now only part 1 (p. 134) is recorded.
- Annotations would have clarified why Lewis Carroll’s *Russian Journal* (p. 28) is listed, or my own bibliography on the South Pacific (p. 94), which does not mention Russian America at all. Works by Rosemary Quested, Marc Raeff, and John Stephan also need explanations.

Collins

Comments, from the broader to the more specific:

- There are no sources for the maps.
- On page xii, Collins explains the three areas of Siberia as West, East, and the Soviet Far East. It might have been better to organize the bibliography along those lines. On the cover the title reads *Siberia*; on the title page *Siberia and the Soviet Far East*—was this an afterthought? Should those references be in a separate section? In addition, a few words could mention the often-used pre-1917 name for Siberia, *Aziatskaia Rossiia* [Asian Russia].
- Pages xviii–xix describe only a tiny fraction of sources for Soviet [i.e., Russian-language] periodicals and Russian bibliographical works on Siberia. One missed title: *Siberian Opportunities: Monthly Magazine of Russian-American Relationship* = *Viestnik russko-amerikanskago sbli-zheniia: ezhemies. biulleten'* (San Francisco: Rossiiskoe konsul'stvo v San Frantsisko, May 1919–Jan/Feb. 1921), vol. 1–vol. 3, no. 2.

- Pages xv–xvii give a useful list of names given to minority peoples in Siberia, but this list might have been better located in an appendix with the maps. It is hard to remember them when they are buried in the introduction.
- There are problems with the indexes. Cannon’s review says “there is no listing of Unterberger, Morley, Patrikeeff.” Morley is listed, but within the annotation for no. 271; his name cannot be found in the author index. The subject index is not adequate; for example, there is no subject for prisons (69), or camps/GULAG—certainly a crucial topic when studying Siberia, or for gold mining (67, 71, 73, 79, 105, 113, 291, 312). Not all ethnic peoples are in the index, nor are all titles in the title index.
- The author gives no indication of what he examined *de visu*, other than an occasional mention in the annotations.
- The arrangement of the materials separates related areas. For example, the Trans-Siberian Railroad might have been given its own section, particularly since Collins highlights it in the introduction. Instead, items about it may be found under History, Transport, and Travel guides. At the same time, the sections Folklore and Oral Literature could have been combined with Literary Works about Siberia.
- Collins includes three entries under the present author’s name (nos. 11, 571, 726), but not others directly related to this bibliography: “Regionalism and Siberian Publishing in Late Imperial Russia, 1880–1917,” *Pacifica* 1, no. 2 (1989): 77–100; “Scholarly Resources on the Soviet Far East,” *Asian Profile* 12, no. 5 (1984): 489–495; and “Siberian Book Studies,” *Library Review* 34 (Winter 1985): 229–232. In addition, while he notes the Soviet Far East section of the *Bibliography of Asian Studies* (no. 711), he fails to say that the present author is the compiler.
- Collins haphazardly annotates entries for books that are published in British and American editions with somewhat different titles. Item 103, however, is one done correctly.
- John J. Stephan, Professor Emeritus of History at UH, has his Kuriles book listed (no. 219), but his work on Sakhalin, mentioned in the annotation, should have been given a separate entry. It is mentioned in annotation no. 168, but does not show up under Stephan in the name index. Stephan’s book *Soviet-American Horizons on the Pacific* (Honolulu: UH Press, 1986) is also relevant to this bibliography. Unfortunately, his work *The Russian Far East: A History* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1994) was published after Collins’ bibliography appeared.
- A separate section on dissertations might have been useful. Many are missing (Bassin, Bradshaw, Bridges, Valliant, Marks). Others are mentioned in annotations, and some are listed separately: nos. 237, 262, 268, 541, 553, and 659.
- The spellings of geographical names should have been clarified, for example, *Altai* (no. 13) vs. *Altay* (no. 454).

- Science materials: publications from the Israel Program for Scientific Translations (nos. 173, 176, 180, 185) are listed. During the Soviet era, these and the US government's Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) translation series (1949–1979) created a huge number of publications. A check in the UH catalog for the Israel Program showed 607 entries. There must be many of these that deal with Siberia and the Soviet Far East.
- The section Intervention, starting on page 72, lists materials on British, Canadian, French, and American troops in Siberia, but there were also Australians and Czechs.

More detailed comments:

- Other editions were not noted for nos. 33, 45, 81, 119, 229, 630, and 699.
- Several items would be better placed in other sections: no. 41 should be in the religion section; no. 130 in the economy section; no. 254, clearly about agriculture, should not be in the history section; nos. 255, 256, 266 should be in the economy section; no. 462, Marsden, is in the religion section, while the travelers section or medicine might be more appropriate; no. 714 should be in the geography section.
- In no. 32 it would have done better to call Terence Armstrong a researcher rather than an investigator.
- Item 47 contains an irrelevant note on Simpson.
- There is nothing in the index to connect no. 64 to religion or the church. In addition, the annotation states: “a clear selection of photographs.” Does this often-used phrase mean that the pictures are clear?
- In no. 78 the original six-volume Russian work should have been mentioned; the English translation is seldom or never available on the antiquarian market (WorldCat shows 10 holding libraries).
- Translations of the original foreign-language titles should be provided in a consistent manner to help readers. For no. 90 Collins states, “The original Russian was entitled *Silver rails* (Moscow: Molodaya gvardiya, 1960),” but this should read “*Serebrianye rel'sy* [Silver rails].” He does this correctly in no. 661, but the format is not consistent.
- Collins says he could not find no. 99 (*Argonauts of Siberia*). WorldCat shows eight holding libraries, one of which is the National Library of Scotland. Today WorldCat is an indispensable tool that allows one to identify items and locations quickly. Access to it was not so widespread during the period that Collins was working.
- Eric Newby's *The Big Red Train Ride* is no. 104. It must have been difficult to choose which of this numerous genre to list. For example, V. Kuranov's *The Trans-Siberian Express*, translated by Anatol Kurgan (New York: Sphinx Press, 1980), xi, 376 pp., ill., also was popular.
- Item 158 is poorly described and annotated. See below under Smele for a discussion.

- Item 162, Dienes, is included in an annotation, but would be better in the economy section under its own entry.
- Item 163 is a translation of the Russian work *Po gorodam Primor'ia*.
- Item 174 does not state from whence the translations came.
- Item 189 might have included the fact that Vorob'ev was the head of the Institut geografii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka [Institute for Geography of Siberia and the Far East] in Irkutsk.
- The article in no. 191 is too general to be listed, but Okladnikov's *Ancient Art of the Amur* (1981), mentioned in the annotation, should receive its own entry.
- Okladnikov (1908–1981), listed in no. 203, was the most important anthropologist and archaeologist of the Soviet era dealing with Siberia. Why are his other English translations absent: *Ancient Population of Siberian Cultures* (Cambridge, 1959), *Soviet Far East in Antiquity* (Toronto, 1965), and *Yakutia Before its Incorporation into the Russian State* (Montreal, 1970)?
- Entry 209 says the author is a noted archaeographer from the Siberian Section of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Technically, that is true, but the author actually works at the Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia nauchno-tekhnicheskaiia biblioteka (GPNTB) [State Public Scientific-Technical Library] of the Sibirskoe otdelenie (SO) [Siberian Branch] of the AN SSSR [USSR Academy of Sciences].
- The title of the journal in nos. 235 and 239 should be *Surabu kenkyu* [Slavic studies].
- For no. 250 Collins was unable to find *The Conquest of Siberia* by Miller and Pallas. WorldCat shows 13 holding libraries, including the British Museum Department of Ethnography and Cambridge University.
- In no. 298 Collins questions the author's reliance on published Soviet sources, but then mentions an article the author did a year earlier, not saying if it also should be questioned.
- Item 301's annotation fails to mention that Varneck provides an excellent bibliography (see below under Smele).
- The work in no. 305 would seem to be better placed in the previous section on the civil war. In addition, it is not in the subject index under Minerals, but no. 306 is a mistake.
- In no. 312 the Huntington Library is in San Marino, not Mario.
- In no. 316 the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) in Copenhagen is spelled out in the annotation, but a mention of their *Newsletter* (1978–1993; continued under the name *Indigenous Affairs*, 1994–) would have alerted users that more than the article referenced here and in no. 379 could be found.
- In no. 324 did Ethel Dunn also write the sequel mentioned in the annotation?

- Entry 327, for the joint exhibition called Crossroads of Continents, the annotation states that it was a collaboration between the Smithsonian and the Leningrad Museum. The museum in Leningrad should correctly be the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, or Kunstkamera.
- In no. 337 Collins spells the author's name as Ryazanovsky. A note that he is the father of Nicholas Riasanovsky (professor of Russian history at the University of California, Berkeley) and Alexander Riasanovsky (professor of Russian history at the University of Pennsylvania), two very prominent scholars both born in Harbin, almost seems obligatory.
- In no. 349 the spelling of the author's name is Levenstern in the article, but there is a footnote saying the Russian form is Levenshtern. Since this affects how one will find the name in bibliographies and catalogs, a note would help.
- The author of no. 351 is a woman.
- Entry 377 lacks pagination.
- In no. 395 the work by Vitebsky in the annotation cannot be found in the name index.
- Collins says he cannot locate item 420, produced in several printings at the Alaska Native Language Center at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks; however, it is in WorldCat.
- Collins could not locate a copy of no. 423, but notes it has 88 pages; however, the WorldCat record indicates that it has 45 leaves.
- In no. 429 the author Azadovskii is not merely a bibliographer, but a Siberian bibliographer.
- Item 438's annotation says "this colour illustrated publication," but does not mention Gennadii Dmitrievich Pavlishin, the well-known Soviet Far Eastern illustrator.
- The work in no. 454 is actually a chapter in no. 13, the contents of which have been listed. Collins should have decided what to do with *sborniki* [collections]—list the book and the contents once, or record all the chapters separately and not just selected ones. The same is true for no. 540, a chapter in no. 221.
- The annotation of no. 517 ends by referring the reader to "updates in the same journal during 1989." Is there a volume or issue number in particular, or an author?
- Item 519's author is the mother of the prominent contemporary Russian author Vasilii Aksenov.
- With no. 547, it is always preferred to give the names of institutes in Russian with the English in brackets; where is this institute located?
- Entries 567, 568 need to give consistent translations for the name of the SO AN SSSR.
- Item 584: David Hooson was at the University of British Columbia in 1964, but moved to UC Berkeley later that year.
- Entry 637 misspells Ippolitovich. It should be Ippolitovich.

- British Siberian historian John Massey Stewart first pointed out to this author that Tupper (no. 644) often has a section where the pages are out of order. This is just a curious note for bibliophiles and catalogers.
- Collins did not examine item 651. The Library of Congress holds it, and records the title as *Soviet Transportation Project . . . Task B: Case Study of Transport in the Urals, West Siberia, North Kazakhstan Region*. Collins lists this work under *Case study . . .* and says it is in *Soviet transportation . . .*
- Item 660 is too marginal to have been listed.
- Collins did not examine no. 661. WorldCat shows 69 holdings, seven of which are in Britain.
- Item 668: Astaf'ev is also a part of the "village school," an affiliation which is noted for Rasputin in no. 675.
- Entry 671 gives no pagination.
- Items 680 and 695: *Sanghi* is usually spelled *Sangi*, and is also not in the author index.
- In no. 681 it is always better to list the seven stories in a collection, not just to mention two of them.
- Item 692's annotation says it is an "Americanized version" of Rasputin's stories. What does that mean?
- The annotation of no. 698 states this novel was made into a film, but does not give the film's title.
- The title index does not contain the film *Siberian Saga* (no. 703).
- Item 709's annotation is garbled. Babine emigrated to the US and worked at Stanford as a librarian before going to the Library of Congress. Gennadii Vasil'evich Yudin was a Siberian vodka merchant. The collection was not "purchased by the Americans" and "incorporated into the Library of Congress as the Yudin Collection." The materials were purchased by LC, but have been cataloged into their collections. In other words, one cannot show up at LC and ask to see the Yudin Collection, since it is not in one place.
- Item 710: some explanation in the introduction should be given, as no. 732 is also in Russian. If these are listed, why not others?
- The annotation of no. 720 does not convey the number of entries or the fact that Kerner's bibliography lists works in numerous languages.
- Items 728 and 729: while the British do indeed spell *encyclopaedia* that way, it is not permissible to render this spelling in the title when it does not appear that way on the piece.
- A note after the title (no. 729) or in the annotation should indicate that this set is known popularly as MERSH. The imprint is not correct. Collins has 1975–90 and 53 volumes. The initial MERSH volumes came out from 1976 to 1987 in 46 vols. Then Academic International Press decided to issue supplement volumes beginning in 1987, with the second part of volume 46, and completed in 2011 with volume 61. (There are 6 volumes of indexes, vols. 56–61.) The annotation is weak: "contains several items on

Siberian history,” with a list of ten articles following. This should have read: contains numerous items too extensive to list. In addition, a note would be helpful stating that MERSH articles were solicited from leading Western and Soviet scholars on specific topics, and that many entries are translations from selected Russian reference sources, such as the *Istoricheskaia entsiklopediia* [Historical encyclopaedia].

- Item 732 is another work in Russian, which always brings up the question of why not more? For example, the following could have been included: the prospectus for the *Entsiklopediia Dal'nego Vostoka* [Encyclopedia of the Far East] (Khabarovsk: Knizhnoe delo [1930]), xxvi, 72 pp., or *Raiony Dal'nevostochnogo kraia, bez Kamchatki i Sakhalina: materialy Entsiklopedii Dal'nevostochnogo kraia* [Regions of the Far Eastern *krai*, without Kamchatka and Sakhalin: materials for the Encyclopedia of the Far Eastern *krai*] (Khabarovsk: Knizhnoe delo, 1931), 224, xcv pp., maps. The information here is not correct for the *Sibirskaia sovskaia entsiklopediia* [Siberian Soviet encyclopedia]. Collins says: “1929–30, only the first two volumes were published.” Actually, it is 1929–1932, 3 vols. (letters A to N). The fourth volume (letters O to *S"ezdy*) was brought out in 1992 by Norman Ross, too late for Collins. The compilers of the encyclopedia were executed during the purges. Collins lists the publisher as Novosibirskoe kraevoe [typo?] izdatel'stvo. Actually, for vol. 1 the publisher is Sibirskoe kraevoe izd-vo, and vols. 2 and 3, Zapadno-Sibirskoe otd-nie OGIZ. Further, Collins says: Reprinted Zug, Switzerland: IDC, 1970. There are also in existence a hard copy reprint by Nauka in Tokyo in 1983; and microfilms made by Ohio State University (n.d.), Hoover Institution (196?), University Microfilms (1987), and Bell & Howell (n.d.).
- Items 733 and 125: this was not a periodical but a set of 4 volumes containing the papers from a conference on Siberia held in Paris in 1983. The titles are: *Sibérie: questions sibériennes* [Siberia: Siberian questions], edited by Boris Chichlo (Paris: Institut d'Études Slaves, 1985–1993), vols. 1–3; and *Sibérie II: questions sibériennes; histoire, cultures, littérature* [Siberia II: Siberian questions; history, cultures, literature], edited by Boris Chichlo (Paris: Institut d'Études Slaves, 1999), vol. 4.
- Item 734: this journal does not *replace*, but *continues Sibirica*.
- No. 735 misspells Valliant's name.

Bakich

Below are comments on the two-part bibliography (pp. 53–505), some of which were mentioned by Gamsa:

- No. 11318, *Gumilevskii sbornik, 1921–1936: stikhi i stat'i, poemy Kharbina* [Gumilev collection, 1921–1936: verses and articles, poems of Harbin].

UH's copy does not have *Stikbi i stat'i* on the title page. Is this an annotation that Bakich has provided? If so, it would have been better in the notes, or put in square brackets (the standard bibliographic format to represent something that is not actually on the piece).

- Nos. 1440 and 1442 are probably the same booklet; nos. 1633 and 2051 are also the same.
- Nos. 1551, 1890, and 1898 are examples of a translator credited with authorship. These works should have been listed under title. No. 1551 states that the work was originally in *Vestnik Azii*, available at the Hoover Institution and also in microfilm, so the pagination could have been found.
- Item 2382 brings up the question of the city of publication. *Vostochnoe obozrenie* [Eastern survey] was published in Dairen.
- Japan and Korea (pp. 289–299): it would have been helpful to render the Japanese names in a form that could be found in bibliographies and/or online catalogs. The ideal would be to include the names in Japanese characters, or to use the Library of Congress forms, for example, in no. 2382 Nautsume Sooseki is Natsume Soseki, and in nos. 2444–2446 Khirose is Hirose.
- No. 2378: Globus is listed as a source, but is not found in the abbreviation list.
- Chinese authors and titles are often listed and annotated, with the same problem as in the sections on Japan and Korea (see above).
- Nos. 444, 3760, and 3764 bring up the problem of locations versus secondary listings. For example, in no. 444 the bold black dot indicates the piece was seen *de visu*, but what follows is *SCC*; in the abbreviations this is the microfiche of the *Slavic Cyrillic Union Catalog*. If one looks up a title in that catalog, one usually finds the holding libraries listed: either Library of Congress and/or many other libraries. For nos. 3760 and 3764 the black dot is before Tiunin, a bibliography and not a library. The question arises if the item was seen or not.
- Under what categories should items be placed? No. 135 is about Orthodox temples but is listed under CER history; probably it would be better under the religion section. No. 1648 would be better in the section China: Archaeology and History. Items 1684–85 on phenological observations relate to no. 259 on meteorological observations. Nos. 1718, 1719, and 1721 definitely should have been moved from Economy to Geography. No. 1958 is about poetry, not ethnography. Nos. 2581–2585 would be better under Economy.
- The lack of a subject or thematic index does not allow for items on the same subject to be brought together when they sit in different sections: nos. 1609, 1696, and 1734 are all on beehives.
- The sections Russia: History and Russia: General could have been combined under just Russia with such subheadings as literature, Siberia, history, etc.

- Many of the items in the Manchukuo section were printed during the occupation years, but are not necessarily about Manchukuo, and many items about this period can be found in other sections.
- There is no section for bibliography or reference sources. For example, no. 498, *Ves' Kharbin v karmane* [All Harbin in (your) pocket] by I. S. Klark, and no. 568, *Ves' Kharbin: adresnaia i spravochnaia kniga...* [All Harbin: address and reference book. . .] by S. T. Ternavskii should be in such a category.
- Some periodicals (nos. 568 and 473) are listed with the books.
- Alphabetical order is sometimes lost (no. 2051).
- Some inconsistencies should have been caught: no. 2810 does not follow the usual format for multi-volume works given that the paging for a three-part work is listed as 12+26+13 p., instead of the usual ch. 1, 12 p., ch. 2, 26 p., and ch. 3, 13 p.
- While Bakich's list of abbreviations is for sources, she might have considered adding a sub-list of bibliographical abbreviations (*tip.*, *izd.*, *izd-vo*), and other abbreviations—for example, in nos. 1261 and 1268, *OZO* (which she spells out in full within the citation), or the often-used *KVzhd*, and so on.

Smele

- Item 3: this guide is based on the holdings of New York Public Library and is an annual supplement to the *Dictionary Catalog of the Slavonic Division* (2nd ed., Boston: G. K. Hall, 1974). The first edition (same title) was published by G. K. Hall in 1959 in 26 vols.
- In the section on general bibliographies and historical works: many are acceptable, but many seem very general. If there are sections dealing with the revolution and civil war the pages or chapters should have been highlighted
- In no. 13 the compiler lists Paul Horecky's bibliographies of English materials, but in the annotation he should have indicated that there was a companion volume on Russian-language materials.
- The annotation of no. 21 states that Morely's guide is obsolete. If there is nothing on the revolution or civil war, why even include it?
- Items 23 and 30 would have been better in the section on emigration (chapter 17).
- Entry 52 should have listed the Kneeley article (see note 17).
- Following no. 721 is "No entry." Perhaps it would have been difficult to re-number, but if there are others like this, a small footnote could have explained it.
- Why is Collins' bibliography *Siberia and the Soviet Far East* not listed?
- In no. 5209 the annotation begins "a good translation of an early émigré account." Anatolii Gutman, who also wrote under the pseudonym A. Gan,

owned a newspaper in Vladivostok in 1919; in early 1920 he moved to Japan, where he established another paper, *Delo Rossii*, which ran many articles on the events in Nikolaevsk. He used eyewitness reports on the incident as the basis for the book he published (Berlin, 1924). The phrase émigré journalist seems better.

- More attention to standard entries, especially *sborniki*, would make it easier to find materials in online catalogs.
- There is an American edition of no. 2693 (New York: Basic Books, 1968, with the same pagination).
- Smele does not mention in no. 3036 that the work is based on the author's PhD dissertation in 1943 at the University of Pennsylvania with the same title.
- Why do the British insist on using only initials for authors' given names? As far as bibliographies are concerned, as well as both printed and online catalogs, names are usually spelled out. Even J. D. Smele is spelled out Jonathan on the cover and title page of his work.

Comparison of entries in Smele and Collins

(C=Collins, S=Smele)

- C no. 276 lists a monograph; S no. 3120 gives a full bibliographic description of a two-volume set with the overall title: *Czechoslovakia and the Russian Question*.
- C no. 305, Channing's *Siberia's Untouched Treasure*: "A member of the American Expeditionary Force in the Far East, the author presents a full, illustrated account of his experiences in eastern Siberia and speculates about the region's industrial future. A good deal of detail about mineral resources is included."
S no. 3011 states: "Includes the author's lengthy account of his assignment to observe Japanese activities as part of the American Expeditionary Force in the period March to October 1919."
- Annotations for C no. 720 and S no. 5099 are almost identical.
- A full description of the references to the *Special Delegation of the Far Eastern Republic to the United States* is still a bibliographic muddle:
C no. 158 = *The Far Eastern Republic: Its Natural Resources, Trade and Industries* (Washington, DC: Published by the Special Delegation of the FER to the USA, 1922), 368 pp., maps; "Consists of a folder containing eight separately paginated sections covering: trade and industry, furs, forests, fisheries, gold mining, coal mines, minerals, and the Far Eastern Republic's constitution."
- C no. 271, in the annotation for Coleman's *Japan Moves North ...* the compiler writes, "See also *Japanese intervention in the Russian Far East* (W

DC, 1922. 165 p.) and *A short outline history of the Far Eastern Republic* (W DC, 1922. 69 p.) which were issued by a special delegation of the Far Eastern Republic's government to the United States."

S no. 3074, *Japanese Intervention in the Russian Far East* (Washington, DC: FER, 1922), 165 pp., "Being an official selection of documents covering the years 1917–1922 presented at the Washington Conference by the delegation of the Far Eastern Republic . . ." There is preliminary paging in this pamphlet: vii, 165 pp. ."

S no. 5183: Special Delegation of the Far Eastern Republic to the United States of America, *The Far Eastern Republic: Its Natural Resources, Trade and Industry*. (Washington, DC: The Far Eastern Republic, 1922), 368 pp. "Consists of detailed descriptive and statistical information . . . under the following chapter headings:

- Trade and industries, Fur industry, Forest resources, Fisheries, Gold resources and gold mining industry, Coal mining industry, Mineral resources, and Constitution. See also the pamphlets published at the same time by the Delegation: *A short outline history of the Far Eastern Republic* (1922. 64 p.) and *Memorandum of the Special Delegation of the Far Eastern Republic* (1922. 12 p.)."

Note two different entries—one under the title (Collins) and one under the delegation (Smele); following a standard LC format would have been good. ."

Collins records the correct subtitle: . . . industries, not as Smele has it, . . . industry.

Collins states: "consists of a folder of eight separately paginated sections." If that is so, common practice is to list the paging as: 108, 13, 12, 35, 69, 32, 61, and 35 p., not 368 p.

The figure 368 pages is most often given for the collection of pamphlets. In the series of numbers given above, the total is 365. However, it looks as if catalogs and bibliographies for the third item (Forests) listed as having 12 pages, have all missed another set of 7 pages after the foldout map that accompanies each pamphlet. That addition brings the total to 374 pages. Smele mentions three pamphlets: short outline history, memorandum, Japanese intervention. Collins mentions two pamphlets: short outline history and Japanese intervention. Although the delegation published these pamphlets in Washington, DC, a note on the back of one of them says it was printed in New York; a note on this would be of interest to bibliophiles and catalogers.

This author's search revealed further information:

- Library of Congress' main entry for these pamphlets is: Dal'nevostochnaia Respublika.

- There are actually two different formats for these pamphlets. One is a hardcover (cardboard) volume carrying the title *The Far Eastern Republic: Its Natural Resources, Trade and Industries*. It contains a 7-page introduction with a folding map, followed by eight individually numbered sections (Trade . . . , Fur, Forest, Fisheries, Gold, Coal, Mineral, Constitution). The other format is a set of individual pamphlets.
- The back of the Trade and Industry pamphlet contains a list of the “Publications issued by the Special Trade Delegation of the Far Eastern Republic to the United States”: .”
 - Constitution of the Far Eastern Republic
 - Short outline of the history of the Far Eastern Republic
 - Japanese intervention in the Russian Far East
 - Letters captured from Baron Ungern in Mongolia
 - Memorandum of the Special Delegation of the Far Eastern Republic
 - Memorandum to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments
 - Fisheries industry of the Far Eastern Republic
 - Forest resources of the Far Eastern Republic
 - Fur industry of the Far Eastern Republic
 - Gold resources and gold mining industry of the Far Eastern Republic
 - Mineral resources of the Far Eastern Republic
 - Coal mining industry of the Far Eastern Republic
 - Trade and industry of the Far Eastern Republic [the title on the cover is industries]
- In WorldCat all libraries list the sixth pamphlet title as: *To the Washington Conference on limitation of armaments, memorandum of the Special Delegation of the Far Eastern Republic*. One library lists it as published in 1922 with 15 pages; all others say 1921 with 12 pages.
- As to Ungern’s letters, two libraries in the US own the original, according to WorldCat: Harvard and NYPL. It was printed in 1921 with 4 folding leaves. The note on the cataloging record reads, “At head of title: Special delegation of the Far Eastern Republic. Reprinted from *Pekin and Tientsin Times*.”
- The total paging for all the pamphlets is about 641. An exact number is impossible to give here, because UH does not have all the pamphlets and cataloging records vary in recording paging.